The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

FEW BELIEVE THE PHILLIPINE WAR IS AT AN END.

Aguinaldo is not Expected to Surrender so Soon.—The Trusts will Name the Man for Speaker Reed's Chair.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—Long-headed men are not doing any premature hurrahing because Aguinaldo asked Gen. Otis to agree to a suspension of hostilities until he could call the Philippine Congress together and have it decided whether the war should be continued. It may mean an end of the war, and it may be only a trick of Aguinaldo's to gain a little needed time to put him in a better condition to continue the war, but it is just as well to wait and see whether Aguinaldo accepts the terms of peace offered by Gen. Otis as an ultimatum—unconditional surrender and amnesty for the Filipinos,—before rejoicing. Of course, everybody, the supporters as well as the opponents of the administration policy in the Philippines, wishes to see the fighting of which the country has become very tired, cease over there. It is admitted that Aguinaldo is no fool. In fact, his proposition itself would prove that. If Gen. Otis had recognized the Philippine Congress, he would have officially admitted the existence of the Philippine government, and that admission would have queered the administration policy. Perhaps that may have been all that Aguinaldo was after. A little patience and we shall know.

The hint has been passed around among the western members of the House that the Hanna-McKinley candidate for Speaker, will be a western man. There is much curiosity to know why that was done so early in the game. There is only one eastern candidate—Sherman, of N. Y.—who is thought to have any chance at all, and he is understood to be Mr. Reed's choice. Perhaps that explains it. Hanna may have thought it necessary to drop that hint to head off any Democratic members who might be inclined to place their votes for Sherman, or it may have been put out as a bluff to try to make Sherman pledge himself to stand by the Hanna-McKinley programme, if given their support. Henderson, of Iowa, and Hopkins, of Ill., are the most actively pushed of the western candidates, but many doubt whether either of them will get the Hanna-McKinley support. One somewhat disgusted Republican said: "The trusts will name the next Speaker. Quite a number of gentlemen imagine that they are making a canvass for the place, but they will find that they are mistaken. Some time this summer, the representatives of the trusts will get together, in New York, or some other convenient place, and settle the matter. After the meeting is called to order the chairman will ask what is the business before the meeting. "The naming of a Speaker of the House of Representatives" will be the response. Different names will be considered and finally, after due deliberation, the gentlemen will take a vote. Some one will be selected, and he may not be any one whose name has been previously mentioned for the place. His election, however, will be assured. See if my prediction is not fulfilled." That isn't a picture to be proud of, but such things have been done before by the same crowd.

Including the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, through the French Ambassador the Treasury deficit for April was $24,088,437.

The report of the Military Court of Inquiry has been in the hands of acting Secretary Meiklejohn, of the War Department for two or three days, awaiting Mr. McKinley's order to be made public.

Commissioner of Pensions, Evans doesn't seem to be greatly worried because the Kansas G. A. R. asked for his removal and the appointment of another Commissioner" who will execute the laws in accordance with the true spirit which prompted their enactment." Speaking of the matter, Mr. Evans said: "I did not make the laws. They are the same which have been in existence since 1890, and I am governed by them. The Pension Bureau is an immense business. We have nearly a million pensioners on our lists, and the office is managed with the greatest possible generosity towards the old soldiers, but, at the same time, we must consider the interests of the tax payer. Decisions have been made affecting the entire country, and it may be that they have applied more generally in Kansas than in any other states."

Mr. McKinley's friends are alarmed at reports of defections among western Republicans, which have reached Washington. That these reports are not without foundation is shown by the statement of Mr. W. C. Newman, a life-long Republican, who is the agent of the Cattlemen's Protective Association, of Montana, and who has been sent east to see if something cannot be done to revive the once prosperous foreign cattle trade. He said: "If the administration had come out boldly and allowed an open and honest investigation of the meat scandals, it would have created the impression abroad that this country was sincere in its efforts to furnish the best of meat to the domestic and foreign consumer. As it is, it will require years to overcome the prejudice the administration's unwise action has caused. A great revulsion of feeling has taken place in the west within the past few weeks. I recently attended a semi-political meeting of ranchmen and farmers in southern Montana, and, unless something unforeseen takes place, the administration's attitude will imperil Mr. McKinley's support by the western states at the next National Convention. The back bone and sinew of the Republican party in the west is thoroughly disgusted with its present national leaders."

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grant Boal, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John I. Thompson, at Lemont, on Tuesday, aged near 88 years. She was twice married; first to John Johnston, of Bellefonte, with whom she had one child, a daughter. Her second husband was George Boal, of Boalsburg, and to them were born two children, Elizabeth and Hamill. He died in 1866. She is survived by her three children: Mrs. Priscilla Jack, of Nebraska, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Lemont, and Hamill, of West Virginia.

License for Transient Dealers.

A new Act, signed by the Governor on Monday, requires transient retail merchants in cities and boroughs to pay a license of not less than $25 nor more than $200 a month, the amount to be fixed by Council, in townships the license for such dealers will be $25 a month, and is made payable to the County Treasurer for the use of the school fund of the township. The act requires that all licenses must be renewed monthly. There is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for failure to obtain the license.

Reduced Rates to Lancaster via P. R. R

On account of the parade of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Lancaster, Pa., May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets, from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Lancaster and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents.

Tickets will be sold on May 8 and 9, good to return until May 10, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. apr27-2t

A Western Cyclone.

At 6:30 on evening of 27 ult., a big cyclone razed a portion of the town of Kirksville, Missouri, as clean as a field. Fully 400 houses were scattered in fragments. The death list will reach 60, and 1000 persons were injured.

At night it is supposed the same tornado struck the village of Newtown, in Sullivan county, same state, and did terrible work. It is supposed that 15 people were killed.

Must Pay Fare.

A western judge has handed down an opinion in which he holds that a passenger compelled to pay fare because a ticket purchased by a scalper was lifted by a conductor cannot recover from a broker selling the ticket. The opinion holds that in agreeing to present the ticket under an assumed or false name the passenger becomes a party to the misuse of the ticket and becomes a virtual partner of the broker.

To Abandon Trout Breeding.

The state fish commission has decided to abolish the breeding of trout at the state fishery in Salisbury, Lehigh county, and the houses and ponds will be devoted entirely to the hatching of black bass for the streams of the state. The fish commission will hereafter buy all its trout eggs, and the big trout at the fishery will be sold.

Died at Bellefonte.

George I. Blackford, proprietor of a restaurant on Bishop street, Bellefonte, died on last Sunday morning of pneumonia, after a week's ilness. He was aged over fifty years and leaves a wife and four children. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, and was held under the rites of the Odd Fellows.

Pronounced Dead Too Soon.

A dispatch from Pennfield, this state, says that Mrs. James Levis, an aged woman of Tyler, who had been very ill, apparently died a few days ago, and was pronounced dead by all who saw her. But an hour afterwards she showed signs of life and has now revived.

All the news for $1.50 in the Reporter

Boy Killed by the Cars.

Last Saturday night the crew of the late passenger train from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, found the remains of a human being strewn along the track at Howard. It was the body of Bruce Bland, the 15-year-old son of Dr. Bland, of Howard. It is supposed the young man was run over by a freight train. The body was horribly mangled. The head was held to the shoulders by a few shreds of skin, while the body below the chest was an unrecognizable mass of human flesh. The boy was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed that he was seized with one of these fits while riding on a freight train, and fell under the wheels, or may have been struck while walking on the track. The remains were interred at Howard on Sunday.

Mercantile Tax Law.

The amended mercantile tax law may add something to the State revenues, say from $500,000 to $700,000, but it is the only revenue measure of the late Legislature that will. The new law imposes upon each retail dealer an annual mercantile tax of two dollars and a tax of one mill upon each dollar of gross sales. The license fee for wholesale dealers is three dollars and the tax upon sales one-half mill upon the dollar. Under the old law the cost of lowest license was $7 50 and the highest $1000. The new law makes the license fee very small, and the real tax is levied on the amount of goods sold, and the law is stringent in requiring this to be returned. Sales amounting to $1,000,000 annually will pay $1,000, the highest rate now paid by any retail merchant or firm. It is claimed that this sliding scale will be more equitable upon the small venders and dealers, and compel those who do a large business to pay their proper proportionate amount of taxes. It will reach the department stores.

An Anti-Quay Organ.

The Bellefonte *Republican*, once the official organ of the party in Centre county, has been leased to other parties, who will endeavor to infuse new life into the paper. It will be run as an anti-Quay organ, and rumor has it that the lessees are ex-Gov. Hastings and John P. Harris. Wilbur Harris, late executive clerk, will manage the paper, retaining the present editor, Mr. Tuten upon his staff. The policy of the paper will be bitter in its attack upon the Quay machine and methods.

A Heavy Assessment.

A number of persons in the vicinity of Salona, Clinton county, have received notice from a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg, that another assessment of about 60 per cent. of the amount of their policies has been levied. About a year ago an assessment of 6 per cent. was levied. Some of the policy holders are asked to pay as much as $100.

Temperance Lecture.

Volney B. Cushing, the great temperance lecturer, will be in Centre Hall on Monday evening, May 8th, to advocate the cause of temperance. He will speak in the Lutheran church under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of Centre county. Every one is invited to attend and hear the renowned speaker.

Change of Firm.

The firm of Smith & Crawford, general merchandise, recently underwent a change, in the retirement of Ed. Crawford. The business will be conducted by Frank Smith. Mr. Crawford has secured a position as traveling salesman and will go on the road.

Words of Warning.

Here are a few words of warning which all should heed. Any person killing a robin at any season of the year is liable to a fine of from $2.60 to $20, or imprisonment for twenty days, or both. The law makes no exceptions as to the object or purpose for which the robin is killed, but is strictly prohibitive.

A Sunday Run.

Eight or ten Bellefonte bicyclists made a Sunday run to the Old Fort on Sunday, where Landlord Shawver had a chicken and waffle dinner for them. The ride was hot and dusty but the boys enjoyed it nevertheless.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS OCCUPYING THE PUBLIC MIND.

Happenings in the Town and the Surrounding Country of Timely Interest to All. Wheel Side Paths.

Several of the counties in Pennsylvania have already selected commissioners who, under the act of April, 11, 1899, are to supervise the erecting of side paths along the various highways for the use of bicyclists. The common pleas judges of Warren, Dauphin, Lycoming, Crawford and Northumberland counties have named three officials to serve in each bailiwick, and it is anticipated that the assessment of one dollar upon every resident taxable who owns a wheel will return an aggregate of about $8,000 to the average county, or a total of a half million dollars in the state. The great bulk of this money is calculated to go toward the building of side paths.

Bicyclists generally seem to favor the new law and to express a willingness to pay the tax, although the wording of the statute is such that probably the greater number of wheel owners will not be subject to assessment. Only "resident taxables" are required to pay the fee, and this does not include the many thousands of boys and women who own wheels. Nearly all the assessments will fall upon city or town people as there are few bicycles owned in the rural districts. For this reason it is claimed that the side paths should be raised out from the county seats like spokes from a hub. The roads most frequented by cyclers will receive nearly all the improvements. In Lycoming county the first side path is to be constructed from one end of the county to the other.

Guarding Against Small Pox.

A movement is on foot at Altoona to establish a hospital near the city for the treatment of small pox patients. The city owns what is known as the Cresswell farm, which contains two houses, each of which has eight rooms which could be fitted for patients. It is estimated that forty-two patients could be cared for in the two houses. The directors of the poor of the county have agreed to fit up the rooms for hospital purposes if the city authorities permit it. The Altoona board of health is very active in the matter and the city council will have an early meeting to consider the proposition. Small pox has not yet become an epidemic in Altoona but there are now a number of cases there.

Crushed Its Life Out.

A distressing accident occurred at Hawke Run, near Philipsburg, a few nights ago, as the result of a riotous Hungarian festivity attendant upon a christening. The little creature who had been the chief figure in the ceremony was carelessly placed on a lounge, all unattended, while his elders proceeded to devote themselves to the beer kegs. A big burly Hungarian, who did not know of the disposition made of the infant, or was so sodden by drink as to have lost his recollection of it, entered the room and seated himself on the helpless little creature, crushing the tender young life out.

News Gleanings.

Aguinaldo, it is now reported, says he has nothing to do with the negotiations for peace. Fighting is still going on.

Lightning has begun its work. A barn was struck near Winfield, Monday evening and burned with several cows. A barn in Lycoming county was struck about same time and also burned.

Gen. Lawton captured Balinag, a few days ago and drove away 1500 insurgents.

A farmer near New Cumberland was attacked and severely injured by a boar and died half an hour afterward.

Missouri has set itself against trusts, and will not permit them to collect claims in that state. One of these corporations lost its case in the courts a few days ago.

Their Second Anniversrry.

The Keystone League of the Centre Hall United Evangelical church, will hold appropriate exercises on their second anniversary on next Sunday evening. An elaborate program has been prepared, and the other societies in the town will attend in a body. All are invited.

Quietly Observed.

Dewey day, Monday, was observed without any demonstration in honor of the Manila hero. Several flags were flying in the town, but everything else passed off as serenely as of yore.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

Brungard Adjudged Insane.

A petition in lunacy was Saturday appointed by Judge Mayer, at Lock Haven, to inquire into the condition of George Brungard, the Mackeyville farmer, who confessed to having burned the barn on the farm of Miss Puella Dornblazer. A week ago it was reported that Brungard had attempted suicide by bumping his head against a wall, but this is denied by his friends. They declare that the injuries to his head were sustained by a fall. Since that time, however, Brungard has been unable to leave his bed. He mumbles a jargon of sounds, but appears to be unable to articulate correctly. Some of the neighbors declare that Brungard is only feigning insanity in order to escape trial for arson and larceny, for which alleged crimes he is under heavy bail for trial at the Clinton county court, which begins next week.

But the commission in lunacy, appointed by the court, which visited Brungard Saturday asserts that its report, which will be made, will declare him a lunatic. Scientific tests were made, and these, in the judgment of the doctors, showed unmistakable evidences of insanity. They found Brungard in a state of physical and mental collapse.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 28 to May 2 and May 4 to 8.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about May 8, cross west of Rockies country by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern states 14.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 8, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 15 will average below normal in the northern states east of the Rockies, above in southern and about in the Pacific slope states. Rainfall for the same period will be above east of the Mississippi river and below west, except on the northern Pacific coast, where rainfall will be above normal.

Temperature of the first ten days of May will average below normal, the next 13 above and the last week of the month below east of the Rockies. West of the Rocky line will be the reverse. During the first 18 days of May rainfall will be below the normal west of the Mississippi river and about normal east. From about 19 to close of the month rainfall will be below normal west of the Mississippi and above east.

The temperature of May is expected to fluctuate all through the month, but its three-day averages will begin low, gradually rise to far above normal near 18 to 20, and then gradually fall to far below normal near the close of the month. Pacific slope temperature will be about the reverse of this.

Besides the severe storms heretofore described, a period of thunder, hail, wind and rain storms may be expected about 18 to 23 east of the Rockies, this being the point where temperature will change from rising to falling.

Found Dead in Bed.

Last Thursday evening, the lifeless body of Mrs. David Weaver, was found in her bed near Potters Mills. The lady's death was sudden and unexpected, and was attributed to heart disease. She leaves a husband and five small children. The family resided in Centre Hall about one year ago, occupying the Brisbin property on Water street.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Oscar F. Gill, Pleasant Gap, and Rosie Gramley, Centre Hall.

John Rapsey and Lizzie Coyle, both of Rush twp.

W. M. Cox and Martha E. Fisher, both of Liberty twp.

John Delige and Mary Green, both of Bellefonte.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penna., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Rosemary.

Green bud-stars spangle
The dead, black tree;
Blooms in a tangle
On orchard and lea;
Now elm-boughs shade me,
Now birds have sung,
Shall the heart persuade me
I still am young?

Ah, no; heart hush thee!
Be wise, serene,
Lest snow-wreaths crush thee
Ere Hallow'en;
Though June be jolly,
Though flowers be sweet,
'Tis all but folly,
And blind deceit.

Heart, thou hast finished
With joys that fade;
Thy strength diminished;
Thy light decayed;
The brain is an ember;
The blood is cold—
My heart remember
We both are old.

—Edmund Gosse.

No change in grain prices.

Simon Harper, of this place has obtained a pension, $10.

There is good prospect for all crops in this county except wheat.

The most widely known brand of cigars is the Jacobs brand, of Lancaster.

By a recent act all scalps are to be paid for by the Commissioners as previously before repeal of the former act.

The aged David Krape, of Haines, is sinking under his physical and mental ailments, of several month's duration.

The Lutheran Conference was in session this week at St. Pauls church, west of Woodward, attended by some fifteen ministers and some delegates.

On some of the poor farms in the mountain districts we see some very good fields of wheat, which is a rare sight on our brag valley farms this year.

John E. Shannon, aged 63 years, an old soldier, committed suicide at Williamsport Saturday night by taking the contents of a two ounce bottle of laudanum.

The thunder gust that struck portions of this county Wednesday afternoon of last week was the only shower during April, a very low record, save two light ones on 7 and 15th.

The wheat fields of Union county, though not up to their promising appearance of former years, yet are not quite as unpromising as in this county this year.

J. Victor Royer, of Spring Mills, is now a student of Blackstone in the well-known law office of Fortney & Walker, and we think Victor will turn up a victor at the bar under such training.

The fight for County Superintendent of Schools having ended, the next point of interest to divide the public attention will be the Democratic primaries to be held in about five weeks.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, May 7: St. Johns church 2 p. m.; Georges valley, Communion, 10 a. m. There will be no services in the Centre Hall church, Sunday evening, next, May 7th.

In this issue appears the announcement of Boyd A. Musser, as a candidate for Recorder. Boyd is a sterling young College township Democrat, obliging and possessed of the best qualifications for this position.

Wm. Gfrerer, our experienced fence builder, was trimming off a post one day last week, when the axe glanced and the blade struck him below the knee. He carried a game leg around with him for a couple days, but he's about himself again.

William Zimmerman, of Pine Glenn this county, aged 78 years, fell headlong down the stone steps at the court house, at Bellefonte, last Thursday morning, while coming out of the court house. He laid unconscious for nearly two hours, but was soon all right again.

The thunder showers of Monday and Tuesday evenings were most welcome, beneficial to all vegetation, and had a wonderful effect upon tree and plant. Blossoms and foliage came forth as if by magic, and field and garden show the good effects of the needed. Providence has not forgotten us.

Talking about prospect of striking crude oil at Spring Mills, leads to remark of going one better a few evenings ago. Feeling around upon a sitting room table, in the dark, for an article, we toppled a lamp upon the floor and an examination of the carpet proved we had struck refined oil.

The rains put out the mountain fires in the vicinity of Colyer and extending to Huyett's lands. Colyer's mill was in great danger. A party is suspected of starting this fire, and, we are informed the circumstantial evidence will likely lead to an arrest. There were mountain fires in different sections of the county within the past two weeks. The penalty for starting these fires is very severe and justly so.

"A Cool 'Un."

"He's a cool 'un" is the way the soldiers in a certain English regiment describe one of their officers, a young man whose self-possession in a time of danger saved his men from defeat and probably from death.

The circumstance which gave this officer his reputation is related by Rudyard Kipling in the Westminster Magazine. He writes:

"A very young officer, who had gone almost straight from school to the army and thence to India, was leading his company through a rocky pass, on returning from a scouting expedition.

"They were beset by the enemy, who fired at them from behind the rocks, and the men were growing very unsteady. Those in the rear began to grow impatient, and shouted to the men in front:

"'Hurry up! What are you waiting for there?'

"The young officer answered quite coolly:

"'Hold on a minute! I'm lighting my pipe.'

"And he struck a match and lit it. There was a roar of laughter, and a soldier called out:

"'Well, since you're so pressin', I think I'll have a pipe myself.'

"An he, too, struck a match, and began to smoke. This bit of fun steadied the men, and they came through in good order."

"To Err is Human."

But to err all the time is criminal or idiotic. Don't continue the mistake of neglecting your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will make pure, live blood, and put you in good health.

All Gone—"Had no appetite or strength, could not sleep or get rested, was completely run down. Two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the tired feeling and I do my own work." MRS. A. DICK, Millville, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE Spalding OFFICIAL League Ball

is the genuine League Ball, and is officially ordered by the National League to be used in all games.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

If a dealer does not carry Spalding's athletic goods in stock, send your name and address to us (and his, too) for a copy of our handsomely illustrated catalogue.

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New York. Denver. Chicago.

Undesirable Immigration.

Again the menace of immigration is talked of. When the country was having hard times immigrants did not come, but with the improvement the number of undesirable immigrants is very large. They are poor and ignorant, and go to swell the army of men who are able to do only the most common and coarsest kind of labor. There is now scarcely enough of the rough labor for the employment of those who, by virtue of nativity or long time residence in the country, have the first right to it at fair wages. These people, who have become accustomed to the more generous sustenance of the country, should not be forced to compete in regard to wages with those who have been brought up to live upon meager food, and are accustomed to the most scanty surroundings. A large part of the labor trouble grows out of this crowding of the ranks of common labor. The requirement of ability to read in some language would close the floodgates.

The Aeolian harp was the invention, it is believed, of Athanasius Kircher, who lived in the seventeenth century.

The Oldest American City.

The acquisition of Porto Rico by Uncle Sam takes away from a home city the title of the oldest city within the borders of the United States. That honor must unquestionably be granted to the settlement of Ponce de Leon at Caparra, near the site of Pueblo Viejo, across San Juan bay, which is 55 years older than any other claimant for the distinction. The Spanish town of St. Augustine, Fla., has heretofore been regarded as our oldest city, being founded in 1565, but Caparra's first building was raised in 1509.

The exact location of the historical Caparra was recently discovered unexpectedly by Dr. M. W. Harrington of the San Juan weather office. While on a stroll into the country he happened to select the road to Pueblo Viejo, and when talking with some native residents learned their traditions of the first Spanish town in Porto Rico.

The only remains of the original town visible are the ruins of a church, a hospital and a repaired limestone furnace. Most of the stone in the original structures has been carried away by the natives and used in building roads.

Another historical landmark close at hand is the reputed gold mine worked by the first Spanish Settlers. Ponce de Leon greatly enriched himself, says tradition and history, by the compulsory labor of the Indians in the mines. Although attacked by hordes of mosquitoes and fever, the Spanish adventurer remained at Caparra until 1512. He then set sail on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1512, on the voyage which ended in the discovery of the peninsula of Florida. Some of his party went with him, but the greater number remained behind and only moved from the settlement when compelled to do so in order to escape the mosquitoes and fevers. The final evacuation took place in 1552.

Dr. Harrington has called the attention of educators in this country to the ancient city in the hope of saving the ruins from further destruction. Such a historical settlement, he thinks, ought to be marked by a monument. Even thus early vandal Americans have begun to chip off pieces of the church foundations as relics and souvenirs.

A Hair Magnified.

To a Washington professor, Dr. Elmer Gates, belongs the credit of having discovered a form of microscope which is not only as far in advance of the most powerful microscope hitherto known as it in turn is superior to the human eye, but which promises to lay bare the ultimate secret of life. Some conception of the value of Doctor Gates' "micrographoscope," as he calls it, may be gathered from the statement that a line invisible to the human eye becomes wider than the largest man-of-war.

In more precise terms, while the most powerful microscope hitherto in use magnifies to ten thousand diameters, Doctor Gates' instrument multiplies this result by thirty-six hundred, and magnifies an object to three million, six hundred thousand times its diameter. This, however, only represents actual achievement; and the professor confidently expects to reach a magnification to one hundred million diameters.

The process by which this astounding result has been achieved is too complicated for a full description. Doctor Gates' earliest results were obtained by first focussing a one-sixth inch objective on a diatem. This gave an image magnified to six hundred diameters. He then removed from the eye-piece the front lens, and, taking another microscope, placed the front lens of the new objective in the real image of the first microscope. By this means an enlargement to seventy thousand diameters was obtained. By using a one-sixth inch objective on the second instrument the diatom was magnified to no less than three million, six hundred thousand diameters. This, however, according to Doctor Gates, represents the present limits of visibility, owing to the extreme faintness of the light when diffused over such a large area. For this reason experiments had to be conducted in a room from which all luminous rays were excluded.

A CHARMING grandmother!

What a pleasant influence in the house is a delightful old lady in good health!

MRS. MOLLIE BARBER, St. James, Mo., writes: "I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life, and have passed through that critical period safely. I suffered for years with falling of the womb and female weakness. At times could hardly stand on my feet, also had leucorrhœa. I tried several good doctors, but instead of getting better, grew worse all the time. A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound. I did so and after taking six bottles, was cured of both leucorrhœa and falling of womb. I am now enjoying good health and feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. I would recommend it to all women suffering as I was."

HEALTHFUL OLD AGE

MRS. N. E. LACEY, Pearl, La., writes: "I have had leucorrhœa for about twenty years, falling of womb by spells for ten years, and my bladder was affected, had backache a great deal. I tried a number of doctors. They would relieve me for a little while, then I would be worse than ever. I then thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven bottles of Compound and one box of Liver Pills cured me and I am now sound and well. It helped me through the change of life period. I am fifty-five years old."

The women of advanced years who are healthy and happy are invariably those who have known how to secure help when they needed it. Mrs. Pinkham will advise any woman free of charge who writes about her health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Poor old Turkey has been overlooked, so she is thinking about another war.

This is an advertising age, and you must blow your trumpet from the house tops every minute if you expect to make a nuisance of yourself.

The pastor in Columbus, Ohio, who tacked up notices requesting that the women members of the congregation remove their hats, and then engaged maids to assist them, assuredly must have had a thoughtful adviser at home.

An old man in New Jersey lived for several weeks before his death on ice cream. The summer girl meditates upon this delicious fact with longing. Death is almost envied when it comes from such a diet.

The Secretary of Agriculture believes that the United States could and ought to produce all the dates that are required for home consumption. He says that the department is spending some money in building up the industry, and that an improved tree, of which much is expected, is soon to be introduced in New Mexico.

Thirty years ago the professors in the Berlin University devoted thirteen hours a week to the study of political economy. This amount of time is now more than doubled. The range of this subject has been extended, and now includes such questions as labor rights, currency problems, social protective legislation, economic meaning of machinery, and so forth.

Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas has contributed an immortal utterance in behalf of the volunteers, says the Kansas City Star. The Twentieth had pressed on to Caloocan, a thousand yards ahead of the line. "How long can you hold your position?" was the message of Gen. MacArthur. What could be more splendid than Col. Funston's reply, "Until my regiment is mustered out!"

Posthumous lese majeste seems to be the crime for which the German Post Office authorities have confiscated all pictorial postal cards with portraits of the late King Ludwig II. of Bavaria. Some represent him in the swan boat as Lohengrin, others in company with Richard Wagner, the Empress of Austria, or other persons. Though occasionally in bad taste from an artistic point, the pictures have been current for years in Germany without creating offence.

The movement for the study of the Irish language in Ireland has met an obstacle in the opposition of a number of prominent Irish educators, among whom are Dr. Mahaffy and Dr. Atkinson, both of Dublin University. Dr. Atkinson is regarded as the greatest living authority on the Irish language and literature, and might have been expected to favor the proposed renascence, but he takes the surprising ground that the mass of extant Irish literature, including the modern folklore, is too indecent for popular teaching.

Persia, with a population of nearly 9,000,000, has only one railway line, and that not more than six miles in length and belonging to a Belgian company. Recently, however, the Russian Minister of Finance, acting upon an agreement said to have been entered into nine years ago by Russia and the Persian Government, authorized a syndicate of Russian capitalists to construct a railway from Alexandropol, a station on the Karst Line, to Chactan, in Persian territory. There is a possibility that the line may subsequently be extended by way of Tabriz, Teheran and Ispahan to the Persian Gulf.

Still another aspirant for north pole honors is urging his claims to financial assistance in Canada. Capt. Bernier of Quebec needs $60,000, and asks the Dominion Government to contribute $25,000. He proposes to proceed north through Bering Strait, and his primary objective point will be the New Siberian Islands. He will leave his ship, it is said, some 200 miles further east than the Fram was left, proceed with dogs and reindeer over the pack ice to the pole, and return by way of Spitzbergen. How simple it all is—on paper! The money doesn't amount to much, but human life and human courage of the north pole sort are worth preserving for more hopeful enterprises.

The Navy Department officials have compiled data based on the run recently made by the naval-supply steamer Solace from Norfolk to Manila which would seem to credit to the Solace the world's record for a long-distance run. The data supplied by the naval officials show that the Solace covered a distance of 11,670 knots in forty-three days. This time included all stops, and also included the slow speed which is demanded through the Suez Canal. Inclusive, of all stops, and including the less than six knots speed through the Suez Canal, the Solace averaged for the 11,670 knots a speed of 11 1-3 knots per hour. Naval officials express the opinion that in order to make the above record the Solace must have maintained in the open sea a mean speed of about 16½ knots per hour.

While praises are being bestowed upon the American soldiers now on duty in the Philippines it is in order to remember the Filipino troops confronting them, who have shown qualities of soldiery which assuredly deserve at least admiration, says the Washington Star. The defense which they are offering is truly remarkable in view of the character of the men in the ranks and of the state of culture in the islands in general. Unfortunately one phase of the advance of civilization has been the quickening of the ability of man to put an end to his fellows in battle. Some philosophers accept as an accurate standard of progress the military efficiency of a people. However this may be it remains true that the advent of civilization brings with it machinery for warfare and a capacity for organization and control far superior to those of savage or barbaric peoples. Nothing in this particular progression materially affects the disposition of the people themselves. They retain in general their traditional traits of ferocity or cowardice despite the advancement of the so-called arts of war, although racial tendencies and national temperaments may alter somewhat as a result of educational or political or sociological conditions and changes.

The contemporaneous ancestor is excellent material for the historian, who may fill in the outlines of his picture of our earlier times and manners by studying details from life, muses the New York Commercial Advertiser. Instead of searching for verification of a vexed point among musty records, he needs only to visit some back settlement, inspect a cabin and its furniture, talk with the inmates and return with a knowledge of things as they are to paint things as they were. The contemporaneous ancestor is an anachronism, but also the key to a revelation. A writer in a magazine of the current month points out that in the mountains of the south there are as many people living according to the primitive manner of colonial days as there were inhabitants of the thirteen colonies at the close of the Revolutionary War, and that if we wish to know what our ancestors were like in many ways we can easily see for ourselves. So, indeed, may the student in almost any civilized country, if he goes to the right locality and compares the social developments of the present with their archaic contrasts in remote and sparsely settled communities. But in this country, and, indeed, throughout the northern half of the continent, opportunities of discovery of this kind are more than ordinarily numerous.

By recent decrees the Emperor's local title as Grand Duke of Finland disappears, and the word "Empire" or "Russia" is substituted in the soldier's oath for the word "Fatherland." Thirty-five per cent. of the young men, instead of 10 per cent. as hitherto, must enter the army for five years' service with liability for a still longer term, and may be sent to any part of the Russian Empire, whereas hitherto they have been for local service alone, and at the same time Finland is to pay a great military contribution. The matter coming up before the Senate ten of its twenty members absolutely refused to indorse it. The other ten fearing an armed Russian occupation accepted it. The president, nominated by the Czar, gave the casting vote in favor of Russia. As a result the people are in despair. The capital, Helsingfors, is in mourning, the theatres are closed, the people are in black, and the newspapers head their articles "A Nation in Mourning." The bitter feeling of the Finns was increased by the refusal of the Czar to receive a deputation desiring to present to him a petition in regard to the manifesto.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes expects to complete his telegraph line from Cape Town to the Mediterranean long before his transcontinental railroad is in operation. He is the organizer and chief stockholder of the company which will carry out this enterprise, and he says it will be completed in three years. Like the railroad, the telegraph line will connect with other north and south lines, and the company expects to string only about 2,700 miles of wire to connect Cape Town and Alexandria, which are about 5,500 miles apart. The chief stations along the line will be Buluwayo and Salisbury in Rhodesia, Tete on the Zambesi, Blantyre, capital of Nyassaland, Karonga at the north end of Lake Nyassa, three posts on Lake Tanganyika, Fort George on Lake Albert Edward, two stations on Albert Nyanza, whence the line will follow the Nile to Alexandria. It will connect with the telegraph line the Congo State is now building from the Atlantic to Tanganyika, and with others to Victoria Nyanza and the Indian Ocean. When this enterprise brings Central Africa into close touch with the rest of the world it will be a great boon to that continent.

In the Uneasy Chair of State.

It is good to be ambitious in these days, but it requires a brave man to look forward to becoming the French President. There have been six Presidents of France since 1871, and all but M. Casmir-Perier are dead. Each President is elected for seven years, and but one, M. Grevy, was able to complete the time. After a rule of six and a half years M. Carnot was assassinated, while the other five all died or resigned the fatal position. M. Thiers, Marshal MacMahon, Casmir-Perier, and Grevy, during his second term, all resigned, and Carnot and Faure died while in office.

Quite a small event may be said to have turned the late M. Faure to his destiny. Twenty years ago he was an unknown tradesman at Havre, and, knowing M. Coquelin of the Comedie Francaise, used to visit the theatre when he journeyed up to town. One day the actor said to M. Faure: "Come and see me between the first and second acts, and I will introduce you to some one who wil be interested to know you.' The future President went and got introduced to M. Gambetta, the famous politician who helped M. Faure in his parliamentary career.—London Answers.

Chicago's Gourmands.

A new Chicago fad is to eat ice cream spread over mince pie. This produces a new and unique style of stomach ache exclusively Chicagoesque.—Denver Post.

MANILA'S STRANGE PANICS.

Our Forces There Unable to Learn the Mystery of Their Sudden Outbreak.

All of the recent letters from Manila refer to the panics which seized the inhabitants of the city at frequent intervals during the days just preceding the recent battle. One of these stampedes is thus described by Capt. Elliott of the Coffeyville company in the Twentieth Kansas: "About 2:30 o'clock the natives and Chinese were observed to be running in every direction. Presently the soldiers began to come from every avenue in the direction of the barracks. They moved quickly, but with remarkable coolness and steady demeanor. Corp. Barber, whom I had sent on an errand near the barracks of the First Battalion, came to my room, saluted like the good soldier that he is, and said: 'Captain, there is something wrong going on in the city; the natives are fairly flying in all directions, the Chinese are running like rats to their holes and the stores are being closed.'

"Like reports came in from all directions from men who had been in different parts of the city. The call to quarters was sounded, the rolls were called and every man of my company not on duty answered 'Here.' The same was true of the other companies of our battalion. Two or three officers were caught away from home and did not get in on time.

"On the Escolta, at the bridge of Spain, and in the walled city the scene that followed was beyond my powers of description. No one seemed to be aware of the cause of the stampede. I never witnessed any thing like it in my life. The wave of excitement swept over the entire city after the manner of a cyclone. The street cars were jammed together in groups; carabos' carts piled up against one another and barricaded the narrow streets, quilez were interlocked, overturned and their occupants thrown out; doors and shutters were closed and barred; men, women and children ran hither and thither and crowded and jostled one another in their frantic efforts to escape some dreadful, direful calamity.

"The soldiers alone behaved with admirable coolness. Guards were doubled and trebled. In an incredibly short space of time platoons of infantry were thrown across each approach to the great bridge, and no one but soldiers afoot was allowed to pass. Armed men took possession of the Escolta and the avenues leading thereto, and used their persuasive powers to calm the storm and bring order out of chaos. American courage and a display of American sense and judgment prevailed. In less than an hour the 'whirlwind' had passed and trade and traffic were resumed. The question with the soldier was, 'What in the —— was it all about, anyway?'

Snow Statues at All Times.

In Paris, France, is a sculptor who makes snow statues regardless of the weather. He does not have to wait for a snowstorm, nor does he care what the temperature may be outside. These snow statues have become very popular in Paris and are often conspicuous figures of fashionable drawing rooms. They look for all the world like heaps of snow carved into beautiful figures, but in reality they are copper figures covered with a coating of snow only. That is the secret. Some time ago the sculptor noticed that certain portions of ice machines were always covered with a coat of frosty white whenever ice was being manufactured. This was caused by cold gases passing through the copper tubes, producing a rapid condensation of the vapor in the atmosphere surrounding the tubes. The sculptor decided that what could be done with ordinary tubing could be done with metal molded into beautiful forms. He found that carbonic acid gas was used to produce the extreme cold in the tubes. So he made a statue of thin copper and placed a box of liquefied carbonic acid gas in the base. The rapid evaporation of the gas caused such extreme cold that the vapor surrounding the statue was frozen at once and clung to the copper, giving it a beautiful coat of white.

Exchanging Money in Switzerland.

The bank system of Switzerland is not considered ideal by Americans traveling abroad, especially if they are in their proverbial hurry. On entering any of the leading banks a man wishing to cash a check must remove his hat, which he may hang up on one of the hooks provided for that purpose. Usually he receives speedy attention, for the teller can wait on at least six persons at once. His check is taken and sent upstairs to be certified, which takes from five to fifteen minutes, during which time he does well to take a seat. When the check comes back it it entered in a book, the money is taken from the safe and the name of the customer is loudly called. After signing a receipt he gets his money. All paper issued by a Zurich bank must bear the signatures of at least two responsible officers of the institution.—Chicago Record.

Roman Lamps.

When the Romans invaded Britain and settled in many quarters they used small clay lamps, some open like a shell, others covered, with only a small hole left to allow of the lamp being filled with oil. Open clay cups with two hollows were also common, one hollow being provided for the wick, the capillary attraction drawing the oil from the other.

Many beautiful bronze lamps are discovered in these ancient Roman camps, illustrating by these simple domestic articles the perfection to which art had been carried when nothing was considered too ordinary to be beautiful. Dr. Hill Burton, referring to the beauty of design and decoration on the commonest articles of Roman manufacture, says: "They afford traces of decoration sufficient to show an elevation in the ornamenting of common articles which the pottery of the present day is only now reaching, and that rather by slavish imitation than by original development." The same historian also records that "a good many terra cotta candelabra or lamps have been found of that peculiar form which has in a manner become canonical through its matchless grace and simplicity, and has hence, ever since it existed in its purity, been contorted into ornamental service."

The origin of the cruisle has been found among Roman antiquities, and, strange to relate, this simple lamp appears to have been adopted wherever the Roman settled with his conquering legions—France, Italy, and Northern Africa producing them, with little variation from the Roman original.—Good Words.

AN ARTISTIC MIX-UP.

Bewildering Results That Followed a Photographer's Mistake.

A well-known attache of the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, had a maid servant in his household, whose complexion would make Erebus look like early twilight. Some time ago this dusky maid determined she would have her picture taken. She wanted a number of copies to send to 'Rastus and her other friends, and she had a personal desire to see how her looks had improved since the last photograph.

Nothing would do but she must patronize a leading photographer. So one day, attired in her Sunday-go-to-campmeetin' clothes, she visited the studio, looked pleasant, and was assured that the photographs, when finished, would be promptly mailed to her address.

In due course of time the packege arrrived and the delighted girl hurried back to the kitchen to open it.

A few moments later one of the other members of the household heard a dull thud, accompanied by a wild crackling. She hurrried back to the kitchen and there was the maid sitting flat on the floor, having evidently tumbled from the coal box, grasping a photograph in either hand, and wearing a smile of ecstatic delight.

"Looky dat, missy," she cried, "looky dat! Did yo' evah see anythin' mo' beautiful in all yo' bo'n days? Wonder what 'Rastus 'll say to his baby now? But, oh, missy, I'se mos' 'fraid dat fotumgrapher has done got me jes' a lill might too pale!"

She held up the photographs

They were unmistakeably the likeness of a white girl.

At about the same time a Euclid avenue belle was opening a similar package. There was a smile of delightful anticipation on her face as she drew forth the contents of the envelope. Then she gave a wild shriek and toppled back in her chair. The face that smiled up at her was black!

"It must be the effect of some dreadful chemical change," suggested the horror-stricken mother.

"Chemical rubbish," cried the daughter, "those are not my pictures!"

Of course you see how it was. The pictures were mixed by the Buttercup whose business it was to package them up.

The Abuse of Adverbs.

A big book might be written on the abuse of language by the cultured. To use language with discrimination and accuracy is a fine art, to which many people never attain, and which many others seem to ignore totally.

One evening a gentleman came home with a budget of news. An acquaintance had failed in business. He spoke of the incident as "deliciously sad." He had ridden up-town in a car with a noted wit, whom he described as "horribly entertaining," and to cap the climax, he spoke of the butter that had been set before him at a country hotel as "divinely rancid."

The young people stared, and the oldest daughter said, "Why, papa, I should think that you were out of your head."

"Not in the least, my dear," he said, pleasantly, "I'm merely trying to follow the fashion. I worked out 'divinely rancid' with a good deal of labor. It seems to me rather more effective than 'awfully sweet.' I mean to keep up with the rest of you hereafter. And now," he continued, "let me help you to a piece of this exquisitely tough beef."

Adverbs, he says, are not so fashionable as they were in his family.—New York Advocate.

His Purpose.

"That new reporter is a corker. He says he was sent out for a write up down in Texas once and a gang of cowboys took him for a horse thief. Did you ever notice what a big nose he has "

"Of course."

"Well, they got a rope around his neck and threw the loose end over a tree, and four of them stood ready to pull him up at the word. Just as they started to pull, up galloped a squad of cavalry to rescue him."

"Did they?"

"Well, the rope slipped from his neck and caught on his nose, and nearly pulled his head off, but his life was saved."

"Yes, I guessed as much."

"What do you suppose he wanted to tell such a whopper as that for?"

"That's easy. He wanted to call your attention to the fact that he had a wonderful nose for noose!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Locusts Made a Delicacy.

In certain parts of the world some species of locusts are eaten, and are considered a delicacy. The Arabs in the Kingdom of Morocco boil them. The Bedouins roast them a little, then dry them in the sun, and pack them into large sacks with salt. Other inhabitants of the Eastern countries, when bread is scarce, pulverize them and make a sort of bread of them.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "A Great Man Fallen"—A Eulogy of the Late Justice Field—One of the Most Notable Characters of Our Times Whose Life is Worthy of Emulation.

TEXT: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"—II Samuel iii., 38.

Here is a plumed catafalque, followed by King David and a funeral oration which he delivers at the tomb. Concerning Abner, the great, David weeps out the text. More appropriately than when originally uttered we may now utter this resounding lamentation, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

It was thirty minutes after six, the exact hour of sunset of the Sabbath day, and while the evening lights were being kindled, that the soul of Stephen J. Field, the lawyer, the judge, the patriot, the statesman, the Christian, ascended. It was sundown in the home on yonder Capitol hill, Washington, as it was sundown on all the surrounding hills, but in both cases the sunset to be followed by a glorious sunrise. Hear the Easter anthems still lingering in the air, "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise."

Our departed friend came forth a boy from a minister's home in New England. He knelt with father and mother at morning and evening prayer, learned from maternal lips lessons of piety which lasted him and controlled him amid all the varied and exciting scenes of a lifetime and helped him to die in peace an octogenarian. Blot out from American history the names of those ministers' sons who have done honor to judicial bench and commercial circle and national Legislature and Presidential chair, and you would obliterate many of the grandest chapters of that history. It is no small advantage to have started from a home where God is honored and the subject of a world's emancipation from sin and sorrow is under constant discussion. The Ten Commandments, which are the foundation of all good law—Roman law, German law English law, American law—are the best foundation upon which to build character, and those which the boy, Stephen J. Field, so often heard in the parsonage at Stockbridge were his guidance when a half century after, as a gowned justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, he unrolled his opinions. Bibles, hymn books, catechisms, family prayers, atmosphere sanctified, are good surroundings for boys and girls to start from, and if our laxer ideas of religion and Sabbath days and home training produce as splendid men and women as the much derided Puritanic Sabbath and Puritanic teachings have produced, it will be a matter of congratulation and thanksgiving.

Do not pass by the fact that I have not yet seen emphasized that Stephen J. Field was a minister's son. Notwithstanding that there are conspicuous exceptions to the rule—and the exceptions have built up a stereotyped defamation on the subject—statistics plain and undeniable prove that a larger proportion of ministers' sons turn out well than are to be found in any other genealogical table. Let all the parsonages of all denominations of Christians where children are growing up take the consolation. See the star of hope pointing down to that manger!

Notice also that our departed friend was a member of a royal family. There were no crowns or scepters or thrones in that ancestral line, but the family of the Fields, like the family of the New York Primes, like the family of the Princeton Alexanders, like a score of families that I might mention, if it were best to mention them, were "the children of the king," and had put on them honors brighter than crowns and wielded influence longer and wider than scepters. That family of Fields traces an honorable lineage back 800 years to Hubertus de la Feid, coadjutor of William the Conqueror. Let us thank God for such families, generation after generation on the side of that which is right and good. Four sons of that country minister, known the world over for extraordinary usefulness in their spheres, legal, commercial, literary and theological, and a daughter, the mother of one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court. Such families counter-balance for good those families all wrong from generation to generation—families that stand for wealth, unrighteously got and stingily kept or wickedly squandered; families that stand for fraud or impurity or malevolence; family names that immediately come to every mind, though through sense of propriety they do not come to the lip. The name of Field will survive centuries and be a synonym for religion, for great jurisprudence, for able Christian journalism, as the names of the Pharaohs and the Cæsars stand for cruelty and oppression and vice. While parents cannot aspire to have such conspicuous households as the one the name of whose son we now celebrate, all parents may, by fidelity in prayer and holy example have their sons and daughters become kings and queens unto God, to reign forever and ever. But the work has already been done, and I could go through this country and find a thousand households which have by the grace of God and blessing upon paternal and maternal excellence become the royal families of America.

Let young men beware lest they by their behavior blot such family records with some misdeed. We can all think of households the names of which meant everything honorable and consecrated for a long while, but by the deed of one son sacrificed, disgraced and blasted. Look out how you rob your consecrated ancestry of the name they handed to you unsullied! Better as trustee to that name add something worthy. Do something to honor the old homestead, whether a mountain cabin or a city mansion or a country parsonage. Rev. David Dudley Field, though thirty-two years passed upward, is honored today by the Christian life, the service, the death of his son Stephen.

Among the most absorbing books of the Bible is the book of Kings, which again and again illustrates that, though piety is not hereditary, the style of parentage has much to do with the style of descendant. It declares of King Abijam, "He walked in all the sins of his father which he had done before him," and of King Azariah, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his father Amaziah had done." We owe a debt to those who have gone before in our line as certainly as we have obligations to those who subsequently appear in the household. Not so sacred is your old father's walking staff, which you keep in his memory or the eyeglasses through which your mother studied the Bible in her old age as the name they bore, the name which you inherited. Keep it bright, I charge you. Keep it suggestive of something elevated in character. Trample not underfoot that which to your father and mother was dearer than life itself. Defend their graves as they defended your cradle. Family coat of arms, escutcheons, ensigns armorial, lion couchant, or lion dormant, or lion rampant, or lion combatant, may attract attention, but better than all heraldic inscription is a family name which means from generation to generation faith in God, self sacrifice, duty performed, a life well lived and a death happily died and a heaven gloriously won! That was the kind of name that Justice Field augmented and adorned and perpetuated—a name honorable at the close of the eighteenth century, more honored now at the close of the nineteenth.

Notice also that our illustrious friend was great in reasonable and genial dissent. Of 1042 opinions he rendered, none were more potent or memorable than those rendered while he was in small minority and sometimes in a minority of one. A learned and distinguished lawyer of this country said he would rather be author of Judge Field's dissenting opinions than to be the author of the Constitution of the United States. The tendency is to go with the multitude, to think what others think, to say and do what others do. Sometimes the majority are wrong, and it requires heroes to take the negative, but to do that logically and in good humor requires some elements of make up not often found in judicial dissenters or, indeed, in any class of men. There are so many people in the world opposed to everything and who display their opposition in rancorous and obnoxious ways that a Judge Field was needed to make the negative respected and genial and right. Minorities under God save the world and save the church. An unthinking and precipitate "yes" may be stopped by a righteous and he roic "no." The majorities are not always right. The old gospel hymn declares it:

Numbers are no mark that men will right be found;
A few were saved in Noah's ark to many millions drowned.

The Declaration of American Independence was a dissenting opinion. The Free Church of Scotland, under Chalmers and his compeers, was a dissenting movement. The Bible itself, Old Testament and New Testament, is a protest against the theories that would have destroyed the world and is a dissenting as well as a divinely inspired book. The decalogue on Sinai repeated ten times "Thou shalt not." For ages to come will be quoted from lawbooks in court rooms Justice Field's magnificent dissenting opinions.

Notice that our ascended friend had such a character as assault and peril alone can develop. He had not come to the soft cushions of the Supreme Court bench stepping on cloth of gold and saluted all along the line by handclapping of applause. Country parsonages do not rock their babies in satin lined cradle or afterward send them out into the world with enough in their hands to purchase place and power. Pastors' salaries in the early part of this century hardly ever reached $700 a year. Economies that sometimes cut into the bone characterized many of the homes of the New England clergymen. The young lawyer of whom we speak to-day arrived in San Francisco in 1849 with only $10 in his pocket. Williamstown College was only introductory to a post-graduate course which our illustrious friend took while administering justice and halting ruffianism amid the mining camps of California. Oh, those "forty-niners," as they were called, through what privations, through what narrow escapes, amid what exposures they moved! Administering and executing law among outlaws never has been an easy undertaking. Among mountaineers, many of whom had no regard for human life and where the snap of pistol and bang of gun were not unusual responses, required courage of the highest metal.

Behind a dry goods box surmounted by tallow candles Judge Field began his judicial career. What exciting scenes he passed through! An infernal machine was handed to him, and inside the lid of the box was pasted his decision in the Pueblo case, the decision that had balked unprincipled speculators. Ten years ago his life would have passed out had not an officer of the law shot down his assailant. It took a long training of hardship and abuse and misinterpretation and threat of violence and flash of assassin's knife to fit him for the high place where he could defy legislatures and congresses and presidents and the world when he knew he was right. Hardship is the grindstone that sharpens intellectual faculties, and the swords with which to strike effectively for God and one's country.

Notice also how much our friend did for the honor of the judiciary. What momentous scenes have been witnessed in our United States Supreme Court, on the bench and before the bench, whether, far back, it held its sessions in the upper room of the Exchange at New York, or afterward for ten years in the City Hall at Philadelphia, or later in the cellar of yonder capitol, the place where for many years the Congressional Library was kept, a sepulcher where books were buried alive, the hole called by John Randolph "the cave of Trophonius!"

How suggestive the invitation which William Wirt, the great Virginian, wrote his friend inviting him to yonder Supreme Courtroom: "To-morrow a week will come on the great steamboat question from New York. Emmett and Oakley on one side, Webster and myself on the other. Come down and hear it. Emmett's whole soul is in the case, and he will stretch all his powers. Oakley is said to be one of the finest logicians of the age, as much a Phocion as Emmett is a Themistocles, and Webster is as ambitious as Cæsar. He will not be outdone by any man if it is within the compass of his power to avoid it. Come to Washington. It will be a combat worth witnessing." The Supreme Court has stood so high in England and the United States that the vices of a few who have occupied that important place have not been able to disgrace it, neither the corruption of Francis Bacon, nor the cruelty of Sir George Mackenzie, nor the Sabbath desecration of Lord Castlereagh.

To that highest of all tribunals Abraham Lincoln called our friend, but he lived long enough to honor the Supreme Court more than it had ever honored him. For more than thirty-four years he sat in the presence of this nation and of all nations a model judge. Fearlessness, integrity, devotion to principle, characterized him. No bribe ever touched his hand. No profane word ever scalded his tongue. No blemish of wrong ever marred his character. Fully qualified was he to have his name associated in the history of this country with the greatest of the judiciary.

To have done well, all that such a profession could ask of him, and to have made that profession still more honorable by his brilliant and sublime life, is enough for national and international, terrestrial and celestial congratulation. And then to expire beautifully, while the prayers of his church were being offered at his bedside, the door of heaven opening for his entrance as the door of earth opened for his departure, the sob of the earthly farewell caught up into raptures that never die. Yes, he lived and died in the faith of the old fashioned Christian religion.

Young man, I want to tell you that Justice Field believed in the Bible from lid to lid, a book all true either as doctrine or history, much of it the history of events that neither God nor man approves. Our friend drank the wine of the holy sacrament and ate the bread of which "if a man eat he shall never hunger." He was the up and down, out and out friend of the church of Christ. If there had been anything illogical in our religion, he would have scouted it, for he was a logician. If there had been in it anything unreasonable, he would have rejected it, because he was a great reasoner. If there had been in it anything that would not stand research, he would have exploded the fallacy, for his life was a life of research. Young men of Washington, young men of America, young men of the round world, a religion that would stand the test of Justice Field's penetrating and all ransacking intellect must have in it something worthy of your confidence. I tell you now that Christianity has not only the heart of the world on its side, but the brain of the world also. Ye who have tried to represent the religion of the Bible as something pusillanimous, how do you account for the Christian faith of Stephen J. Field, whole shelves of the law library occupied with his magnificent decisions?

And now may the God of all comfort speak to the bereft, especially to her who was the queen of his life from the day when as a stranger he was shown to her pew in the Episcopal Church to this time of the broken heart. He changed churches, but did not change religion, for the church in which he was born and the church in which he died alike believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, and in the communion of saints, and in the life everlasting. Amen.

DUST AND ITS VALUE.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL LARGELY DUE TO IT.

Without It Man Would Have to Devise a New Plan of Existence—The Earth Constantly Revived and Enriched by Atmospheric Particles.

"It it wasn't for dust," said Professor Wiley, the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, recently to W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, "man would have to devise a new plan of existence; he would be compelled to provided himself with food by some other means than agriculture. You could not have a garden or a farm without dust. It would not be possible for a crop to grow unless the soil contained an organism capable of converting nitrogenous matter into nitric acid. Nitrogen is indispensable as plant food, and plants can assimilate it only when presented in the form of nitric acid, commonly known as aqua-fortis. That is incapable of auto-locomotion and can be distributed only through the dust which falls upon the soil and upon the leaves of trees and plants. Hence dust is essential to the pursuit of agriculture, and if it wasn't being carried about constantly on the breeze through the air we would simply have to quit farming; animals would have nothing to feed upon, and we would have neither meat nor bread nor vegetables.

"I have been spending some years," continued Professor Wiley, "in the investigation of the agricultura. value of dust, and it is a very important subject. The soil is continually being revived and enriched from the particles that are floating about in the atmosphere. They come from two sources; first, atoms of the earth's surface caught up by the wind and distributed elsewhere, and, second, what we call cosmic dust—that is, mineral matter of meteoric origin.

"We are getting gradually to understand its quantity, its value and the important part it plays in agriculture. The heavenly bodies are constantly shedding fragments of iron and other mineral substances, which fall with great velocity, and when they reach the atmosphere that surrounds the earth are heated by friction and catch fire by contact with the oxygen. They are then burned to ashes and scattered in minute and invisible atoms. Some of the larger pieces that become detached from the stars reach the earth without being entirely consumed. We call them meteors; but the little particles that permeates the air, because of this perpetual and violent bombardment from the stars, are composed of phosphoric acid, potash and other chemicals, which are absolutely essential in renewing the fertility of the soil.

"What we call terrestrial dust is also of great importance to agriculture. In many places the soil is almost entirely composed of particles that have been left there by the winds. This is particularly true of soils that are made up of volcanic ashes, which are carried immense distances from the craters. A considerable percentage of the soil on the earth's surface was originally volcanic dust, which has been distributed by that good friend of man we call the wind. Pompeii and Herculaneum illustrate the great depth to which volcanic dust may reach. These are called Aeolian soils.

"The clouds are water dust. Fog is a mixture of water, coal, terrestrial and meteoric dust. The fogs of London might be considerably reduced if the people would burn hard coal.

"The dust from the streets of cities is of a composite nature and carries all sorts of fragments and atoms in various stages of decay. It has a high degree of agricultural significance, because it is loaded with germs of all kinds. Some of them are very useful and some are injurious. The effect upon the public health is not injurious except where the dust carries pathogenic germs—that is, the germs of disease. As an illustration, the sputa of a consumptive, if ejected on the sidewalk, is reduced to dust when it dries and is then distributed through the air in the form of germs. If they find lodgment in the lungs of a human being whose physical condition allows them to revive and grow, the disease gets a foothold and can be conveyed from one to another."

Customs in Giving Wedding Presents.

Giving wedding presents is an old custom, but it differs in different countries. Scotland's penny weddings were peculiar. They were called penny affairs, but the invited guests contributed shillings, and occasionally a half-crown, and out of the sums thus collected the expenses of the wedding feast were paid. Germany has a "pay wedding," at which the bride receives her guests with a basin before her, in which each person entering deposits a jewel, a silver spoon or a piece of money.

In some parts of Germany the rule is that the expenses of the marriage feast shall be met by each guest paying for what he eats and drinks—a sort of European plan wedding, you might call it. The prices paid for dishes and drinks are high, and the happy young couple make a handsome profit out of their wedding, often realizing a sum sufficient to start them pretty nicely in life. Often 300 guests are present at such a wedding.

Sometimes the flow of presents is in the other direction. In Poland, for instance, a girl is not regarded as eligible for marriage until she has wrought with her own hands cloth and garments for the friends who will accompany her future lord to the altar.

No picture is hung on the walls of the Louvre in Paris, France, until the artist has been dead ten years.

Strange Star Clusters.

Among the remarkable recent discoveries of the Harvard College observatory is that of the existence of many variable stars in four well-known star clusters in the southern hemisphere, the most celebrated of which is the one called Omega Centauri. The latest observations show that no less than three hundred and ninety variable stars are contained in these clusters, and there may be many more. It seems sufficiently remarkable that these stars should be assembled in such swarms—for in some of the clusters these are almost innumerable—but the interest is greatly heightened by the discovery that so many of them are unsteady in their light, alternately flaring up and dying down in one another's presence, like flickering torches in the night of space.

Unique Postoffice.

In Sweden, where the most absolute confidence is reposed in the honesty of the people, an extremely informal postal system is in vogue in the interior of the country. As the little mail steamer reaches a landing place one of the men goes ashore with the letters, which he places in a little box on the pier. Then the passer-by who expects a letter opens the box, which is not locked, turns over the letters and selects his own, unquestioned by any one.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There is nothing more contagious than good spirits.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all shoe stores and druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies, or even transmarine possessions.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Men love women not for what they are but for what they seem.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c, or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Rev. Dr. De Costa, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, has made an appeal for the closing of places of amusement on Sunday, on the ground that the actors need rest just like other people.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Medical Director George H. Cooke, of the United States Navy, retired, is one of the two survivors of the party of Americans who accompanied General Grant on his trip up the Nile.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c., $1. All druggists.

A woman would rather confess that she wore shoes too small for her than that she has gout.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

The sort of day it seems to be is largely influenced by the condition of the windows out of which you look.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When an employe is fired he very naturally feels put out.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The chronometer is cycless, but its hands are always on the watch.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Seeing isn't believing in the case of a man who never heard a phonograph.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c. or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The average woman wastes a lot of time trying to transform a wrinkle into a dimple.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

Dissolve fine shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, and when cool enough to bear your hand in it, immerse one piece of flannel. Don't rub it with soap, but knead it with the hands. Don't rinse in plain water or in cold water, but make a second solution, warm and well blued, for this purpose. Use a clothes-wringer; hand-wringing is insufficient. Dry quickly in a warm place. If left to stand wet, flannel shrinks.

Cut out these directions and tell the laundress to follow them with Ivory Soap. It keeps the flannels very soft.

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Right to Work "Overtime."

In France it is forbidden to ask or permit an employe to work more than twelve hours a day in any circumstances. The Comte de Dion, head of a great automobile factory near Paris, was tried on Thursday for violating this law. His workmen protested against the arrest, as they were paid liberally for "overtime." But as the law is mandatory, the Court was compelled to fine him.

As M. de Dion's workmen said in their petition, this law is not a help but a hindrance to the working man. In every trade and profession the men who "get on" do so because by making the sacrifices involved in working "overtime" they accumulate a lead over their fellow workmen, and so presently raise themselves to a better condition.

Work done in the regular hours is largely for the benefit of the employer. "Overtime" work is work for one's self. A law that forbids "overtime" is a law not only denying the fundamental human right to liberty, but also that other fundamental human right to try to get on in the world.

Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there.

Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent *free* to all farmers applying for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 18.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Columbia
Hartford and Vedette
Bicycles.

NEW MODELS FOR 1899.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless, $75
Columbia Chain Wheels, . . 50
Hartfords, ... 35
Vedettes, ... $25, 26

Ask any Columbia dealer for Catalogue, Booklets, Folders, etc., or write to us, enclosing 2-cent stamp.

POPE MFG. CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE.

Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever,
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form.... Sold by every druggist in the malarial sections of the United States..... No cure, no pay.... Price, 50c.

First Tasteless Tonic ever manufactured.. All other so-called "Tasteless" Tonics are imitations.. Ask any druggist about this who is not PUSHING an imitation.

They All Recommend Grove's.

WHOLESALER.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb, 6, 1899.
PARIS MEDICINE CO., City.
Gentlemen:—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the Chill season of 1898, 2660 dozen Grove's Tonic. We also find that our sales on your Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets have been something enormous: having sold during the late Cold and Grip season 4,200 dozen.
Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige, Yours truly,
MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.
Per Schall.

RETAILER.

KEDRON, ILLS.
PARIS MEDICINE CO.,
Gentlemen:—I handle seven or eight different kinds of Chill Tonics but I sell ten bottles of Grove's to where I sell one of the others. I sold 36 bottles of Grove's Chill Tonic in one day and could have sold more if I had had it on hand. Mr. Dave Woods cured five cases of chills with one bottle.
Respectfully,
JOHN T. VINYARD.

CONSUMER.

WHITESBORO, TEX., Sep. 13, 1895.
PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—I write you a few lines of gratitude. I think your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is one of the best medicines in the world for Chills and Fever. I have three children that have been down with malarial fever for 18 months and have bought Chill medicines of all kinds and Doctor's bills coming in all the time until I sent to town and got three bottles of Grove's Tonic. My children are all well now and it was your Tasteless Chill Tonic that did it. I cannot say too much in its behalf.
Yours truly,
JAMES D. ROBERTS.

You will never know what
GOOD INK
is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink.
Funny booklet "How to Make Ink Pictures" free.
CARTER'S INK CO., Boston, Mass.

D AND C ROSES
The 20th edition of the New Guide to Rose Culture, the leading Rose Catalog of America, will be sent free on receipt. 132 pages, superbly illus'd. Describes 75 entirely new roses and all old favorites. Makes success with D. & C. Roses possible to all. Describes all other desirable flowers. Free sample of our magazine Success with Flowers, on request. The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURED GUARANTEED. Sanitarium for Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 4

No less than a dozen candidates are anxious to succeed Reed as speaker.

The Democrats on Monday swept Baltimore by near 10,000 majority.

Washington officials announce they see the end of the Philippine war. What sort o' telescope do they use?

The crop report put out by the Agricultural Department at Washington on Monday is not as bright as wished for as to the wheat crop.

The National City Bank, of New York, got $40,000 for handling the 20 millions in four checks paid by our government to Spain. A big profit!

New Jersey still keeps grinding out trusts, and pays her state expenses from the incorporation fees. There will be a sorrowful reckoning some day.

Never, in the history of this commonwealth, did a Governor lower himself so far and throw himself away so soon as did Governor Stone. It is the fate of stones to be thrown away.

The independent Republicans are daring the regulars to run their idol, Quay, for state treasurer, and thereby get at the bottom as to what the people think of the boss. The Reporter rises to second that motion.

Governor Stone's argument for preferring to aid the hospitals before the public schools is:

"I believe a boy who is suffering with disease or who is injured should be ministered to before he is taught his alphabet."

So he should; but what about the hundred other boys who are not injured, and who are suffering from no disease except ignorance? Must they be neglected until the one boy gets well?

Thieving has become so general with officials about Harrisburg, that Senate and House employes, it is found, at the close of the recent session carried off a lot of valuable State property. It would, of course, have been rather startling if nothing at all had been stolen, remarks the Record, since the mysterious disappearance of public property has usually been a part of the regular final proceedings of the Legislature. Vice is no longer a monster of frightful mien around the State capital; it is embraced at the first opportunity.

The welcome news is sent out from Washington that no more troops are needed for the Philippine war, that the insurrection has collapsed and the Commissioners of Aguinaldo have entered our lines under a flag of truce to plead for a cessation of hostilities. Good, if true. This Philippine affair was a bad one. It has cost this country some 1500 in killed and wounded, with millions of dollars to carry on a war ten thousand miles away from home, saying nothing of the twenty millions paid Spain for the good drubbing Uncle Sam gave her, and for which a check was issued last week.

We repeat, we trust the Washington assurances for once will prove true.

The appointment of Quay-stumper John Hamilton as Secretary of Agriculture and the removal of the faithful Secretary Edge, has aroused the indignation of farmers all over the state and Governor Stone is getting extra fits for his uncalled for, unjustifiable act, from farmers and journals of all parties. The farmers' organizations in the state desired the retention of Secretary Edge, who had acceptably filled the position for many years, but the necessities of Quay politics required the location of a Quay politician in the state board of agriculture.

If John Hamilton desires to wipe out some of the discredit that attaches to him for stumping in behalf of the iniquities of Quayism he will decline this appointment and request Governor Stone to re-instate ex-Secretary Edge because he is the man the farmers want. Can John Hamilton size himself up to do it?

The output of pig iron in the world in 1898 was five times that of 1850—that is, 35,000,000 tons, against 7,000,000. It was three times that of 1870 and twice that of 1880. These are the figures of the London "Statist." Of the world product last year of 35,000,000 tons the United States produced one-third. Our output in 1898 was more than twice the production of the world in any year prior to 1850, and exceeded the world's output in any year prior to 1870.

In Great Britain in 1870 the production of pig iron was three times greater than that of the United States in that year. In 1880 it was twice as great as the production of the United States. In 1889 Great Britain's output was 700,000 tons larger than that of the United States, but in the following year we passed her in the race, and in 1898 we produced over three million tons in excess of the product of Great Britain. This is the estimate of the "Statist." And this excess of three million tons over Great Britain in 1898 was more than the entire production of the United States in any year prior to 1880.

One of the bitterest factional fights in the Republican party in the county, is sure to be very much in evidence this year between the Quay men and the adherents of ex-Gov. Hastings. The fight will be for the control of the county organization, and the election of delegates to the Republican State convention. Gov. Hastings has secured the ill-will of the Quay gang during his last two years in office by fearlessly swinging his veto axe into every measure which was passed by the Quay legislature for the purpose of looting the state treasury. Hastings refused to do Quay's dirty work, and the state was saved many thousands of dollars by the fearless attitude the Gov. assumed. In consequence he was marked for a political corpse by "the old man," but when the finals are footed up, Hastings will prove to be the liveliest corpse that Quay has yet laid out. The Gov. will direct his campaign personally in the county, and with his faithful lieutenants, will wage a bitter fight. His lines are yet intact and strong and he is by no means a quitter. The Quay side is being looked after by Jack Dale, Judge Love and Judge Beaver, the latter now filling a $7,500 position and perquisites, a gift from the man whom he now would slaughter. Owing to a peculiar condition of affairs, this Quay gang secured control of the county organization last year when the Gov. put up little or no fight. Men from this county appointed to good and lucrative positions and put on their feet through the good influences of Hastings now show their gratitude by stabbing him in the back at their first opportunity. This is the basest ingratitude known. Such men he is only handicapped with and far better rid of.

Peach Crop a Failure.

Nittany valley peach growers state that the crop in that section is a complete failure this year. There are no blossoms appearing on the trees in any of the orchards and some of the growers say they will not have a peach.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that G.W. Keister, of Haines township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the party. In 1894, I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic County Ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slump. All the candidates that were on that ticket came to the front, except Aaron Williams, dec'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either by nomination or election, viz: Hon. Jas. Schofield, elected once; Hon. R. M. Foster, twice; C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre County for their judgment at the coming primaries and County Convention.

I remain your most obedient servant.
Boalsburg, March 16, '99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
Hublersburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Recorder.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Boyd A. Musser, of Bellefonte Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ANTI-QUAY MEN ISSUE AN ADDRESS

State Their Position With Reference to the Battle Against Machine Rule.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, April 27.—Anti-Quay members of the legislature held a meeting and unanimously decided to issue the following address:

"To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

"The anti-Quay members of the senate and house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, being about to separate, after the closing of the memorable session of 1899, make the following statements:

"The evils of Quay and Quayism, against which we have been and shall continue to contend, have succeeded in forcing an adjournment of the legislature without the passage of any of the laws for which there is such crying need and without the electing of a United States senator.

"At the election of 1898 the people, at the polls, clearly indicated their opposition to ex-Senator Quay by the selection of a majority of the members of the legislature opposed to his return to the senate. The minority supporting Mr. Quay has been large enough, however, to prevent the election of a United States senator, and has refused every proposition to elect some other man than ex-Senator Quay, their doctrine being that of 'rule or ruin'—the election of Quay or nobody.

"We have, from the first, stood ready and willing to elect any honest Republican of Pennsylvania to the United States senate, and to bring about that end have cast our votes at various times for such sterling Republicans and distinguished citizens as the Hon. John Dalzell, Judge John Stewart, Colonel E. A. Irvin, Hon. Charles W. Stone, Hon. Charles Tubbs, Colonel George F. Huff, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Alvin Markle, Esq., Hon. Calvin Wells, Judge Charles E. Rice, Hon. Benjamin F. Jones and others.

"We have offered to place in nomination any distinguished Republican in Pennsylvania, at all times standing ready to vote for any of the great army of reputable men who would honor the state as its representative in the United States senate, but the men opposed to us have insisted that no election should be had unless we accepted a man who is under indictment charged with the crime of unlawfully using the people's money, and who is now on trial in the city of Philadelphia.

"Every reason existing at the beginning of the session for opposing Mr. Quay existed at the time of taking the last ballot, with overwhelming additional reasons, and the evidence already given to the public in the trial of the case against him in Philadelphia has completely vindicated our opposition, if vindication were needed.

"It has been shown by the books of the People's bank, of Philadelphia, that he has been in conspiracy with the treasurers of the state, to use for his own personal benefit, the moneys of the commonwealth. It has been shown that during the past 12 years he has had the use of over $1,900,000 out of the People's bank, of Philadelphia, alone, belonging to the people, and upon which he has not paid to the state one dollar of interest.

"And we call special attention to the astonishing fact that this corrupt use of state funds was being carried on at a time when the public schools, the hospitals, the asylums for the insane, homes for the aged, institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, and many other charitable institutions of the state were suffering for the want of the money which had been appropriated to them by the legislature.

"But the whole truth within the covers of the books of the defunct People's bank will never be known to the public, as the defendant, Mr. Quay, has pleaded the statute of limitation, which confines the commonwealth to the period during which Haywood, another of the defendants, occupied the office of state treasurer. We have full confidence that the people of this state will not allow any man to represent them in the United States senate who pleads the statute of limitation to protect him from a criminal prosecution.

"The failure to elect a United States senator is only one of the many evils brought upon the state by the machinations of the Quay members of the legislature of 1899.

"The house of representatives for the first time in 20 years was an anti-Quay body, and the senate was as certainly controlled by the friends of Mr. Quay. Every good measure which was brought before the house was promptly passed, and every bad measure was promptly defeated. We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the record of the senate's work in this respect is the exact reverse to that of the house. Nearly every good measure sent to the senate from the house was promptly defeated, and the bad measures with which we have had to contend in this legislature have generally originated in the Quay faction of the senate.

"The house attempted to raise the necessary revenue to wipe out the deficit in the state treasury, to conduct the state government and care for its charitable institutions by taxing beer and increasing the taxation on corporations, but both measures were promptly throttled by the Quay-controlled senate. The house promptly passed the bill submitted by the tax conference, which proposed to impose the burden of taxation impartially on all classes of property, but this bill met the same fate at the hands of the Quayites in the senate.

"The thoughtful men of all parties and factions admit that reforms are greatly needed in the present ballot laws of the state, and such reforms were proposed and passed by the house, the result in the senate being the same as with the other reform bills referred to it.

"The testimony developed by the committee of the house appointed to investigate the charges of bribery with reference to the election of a United States senator and the so-called 'McCarrell bill' was most startling in its character. The report of the committee, which was adopted by the house, recommends the prosecution for the crime of bribery and attempted bribery of no less than nine persons, including one member of the house of representatives, all of whom were operating in the interest of Mr. Quay, and, in addition to these, there were a great number of cases, in which, although the testimony was not sufficient to recommend criminal prosecutions, yet, taking all of the testimony adduced, an unprejudiced mind must be convinced that the halls of legislation, from the beginning of the session until the end, were swarming with lobbyists of the most unscrupulous and desperate character, and that the whole official atmosphere of Harrisburg was laden with the stench of corruption. This testimony shows that sums as high as a thousand dollars were offered for a single vote upon the notorious 'McCarrel bill,' and that as great a sum as $5,000 was offered to secure a single vote for Mr. Quay for United States senator.

"We congratulate the people of the state, and especially those of our fellow citizens who are co-operating with us, on winning the first great battle of the campaign against the political syndicate known as the Quay machine, in the interest of common decency in public morals. And we take pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of the inestimable value to the cause to which we are all devoted of the aid and support given to us by the public press of the state.

"The political revolution which is in progress in Pennsylvania is so far advanced as to make the ultimate triumph of our cause now certain. We have defeated Quay, the man. We propose to carry on the contest until we have defeated that monstrous system of misrule and corruption for which his name stands as the exponent. And, with renewed and heightened courage and confidence, we invite every one of our fellow citizens who loves his state better than his party, and who loves his party better than any individual or set of individuals in that party, to co-operate with us in our efforts to inaugurate an era of common honesty and decency in the administration of public affairs.

"WILLIAM FLINN,
"Chairman.
"J. BAYARD HENRY,
"ROBERT K. YOUNG,
"Secretaries."

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER,
DANIEL J. TRESSLER,
Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER,
Pleasant Gap, Pa.

FORTNEY & WALKER,
Attorneys for Estate,
Bellefonte, Pa.
apr6-3m

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking from the farm of the undersigned in Harris twp., grain, hay, feed, livestock, etc., unless upon order of D. W. Geiss. SARAH C. GEISS.
3t Centre Hall.

For a Good Penny Picture

Come to my gallery.

I will make Penny Pictures for 15 days, commencing April 1 to April 15th.

15 Genuine Photos 15cts.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Shaffer, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EPHRIAM BARTHOLOMEW, Adm'r.
J. C. MEYER, Att'y. Coburn, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa. apr20-6t

Pumpkin Seed will be Distributed from Our Store Any Day.

Second Annual Contest

Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., the Clothiers.

Get in the Push and Win A Fine Suit or Overcoat.

A $10 Suit or Overcoat is a prize worth working for.
Open to everybody in Centre Co.
No one barred.
Everyone invited to enter.

THIS SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO BE AWARDED TO THE PERSON

Who Shall Grow the Heaviest Pumpkin.

A Few Interesting Conditions:

1st.—Contest to be decided Oct. 14th—3 p. m., precisely.

2nd.—To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, Oct. 14th.

3rd.—The first prize will be the choice of Suit of Clothing or Overcoat which sells for $10. A second prize—a Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat which sells for $5.00.

Winners to take they choice. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke—nor a lottery—but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed infoomation furnished at our store. Please call for the seed at once.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Progressive Clothiers. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.55 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.	
P M	A.M.			A M	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45		6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53		6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57		6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05		6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16		7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 28		7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51		7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 09	3 43
3 02		7 50	Coburn	7 59	3 32
3 08		7 57	Derby	7 43	3 25
3 17		8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23		8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30		8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35		8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 56
3 42		8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46		8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50		8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54		8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03		8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06		8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10		9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m, 7.18, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12¼	8¼	2¾	STATIONS.	1¾	7¾	11¾
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 55	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 06	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.				Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
‡7 20	‡7 35	‡3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 45	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 23		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55		Arr. Lve Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	‡7 25	
‡10 20	*11 30		Lve Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	‡8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	‡4 30		
=7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		‡7 20	
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. =6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——A. C. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Miss Rilla Morris, of Rebersburg, has been the guest at the home of Forest Ocker, for several days.

——Wm. Lohr went to Bellefonte on Tuesday to attend the funeral of his nephew, Geo. I. Blackford.

——Recorder J. C. Harper and wife, of Bellefonte, were the guests of friends in this vicinity on Saturday.

——Mrs. A. L. Nerhood, of Rebersburg, has been the guest at the home of her son Ed. Nerhood, the past week.

——Jesse McClenahan, of Milroy, spent several days this week visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary McClenahan.

——Bruce Mitchell and John Bathgate, two of State College's young men, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——W. L. Malin, supt. of Bell telephone, with Mrs. Malin, were in Centre Hall Saturday, looking after the interests of the company.

——W. W. Dellett, one of our former citizens, but now located at Homestead, was here several days last week on a business trip.

——Chas. L. Beck, the Atlantic Refining Co's. agent from Sunbury, was here this week on one of his periodical visits among his many friends.

——The aged Mrs. Jane Love, who suffered severe injuries from a fall several weeks ago, is slowly improving, and it is hoped she will fully recover her former good health again.

——W. O. Rearick, Geo. W. Ocker, John T. Lee, J. S. Dauberman, and E. M. Huyett, all school directors, attended the election for County Superintendent at Bellefonte on Tuesday.

——Boyd A. Musser, of Bellefonte, who came out last week as a candidate for Recorder, was in town Tuesday hustling after and meeting Democrats. He is making a thorough canvas, and wants the job.

——L. Ray Morgan, of State College, was a visitor in town over Sunday. He was accompanied home by his wife and little daughter, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith, for over a week.

——Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Millheim, and Co. Supt. Gramley, of Rebersburg, two of the candidates for County Superintendent, were in town last Saturday putting the finishing touches to their lively fight for the office.

——Miss Nannie Decker returned from Philadelphia on Monday evening. She entered a hospital about a week ago to have a growth removed from the back of her head. She underwent a successful operation and returns greatly benefitted.

——John B. Bitner, Potter township's candidate for Commissioner, is putting up a lively canvas for the nomination, and is out nearly all his spare time making himself acquainted with the Democrats. Like the other candidates, Mr. Bitner says he has no reason to be discouraged in his canvas.

Must Remove Their Hats.

Three of the leading churches in Columbus, Ohio, have decided on a new rule to be put in force on and after Sunday next, requiring that all women remove their hats. There is considerable opposition among the women, on the ground that the lady visitors to the churches, who cannot be expected to know the rule, will often come with their hair not dressed for removing their hats, and will be embarrassed, but one of the congregations has already provided for such an emergency by employing several maids, who will wait upon the ladies, taking their hats and wraps and issuing checks for the same.

To Get Rebate on Road Tax.

A farmer who uses only draft wagons equipped with four-inch tires to haul loads of 2,000 pounds or more, though he uses wagons with narrower tires to haul less loads, is entitled to the rebate of one-fourth of his assessed road tax, provided the rebate shall not exceed five days labor on the highway for any one year.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Lewistown, H. W. Bodley, age 27y.
Vinyard, Thomas Cochran, age 78y.
Huntingdon, Geo. Fry, age 76y.
Barrville, Maria Himes, age 65 y.
Altoona, Sarah Larned, age 89y.
Milroy, Beulah McClenahan, age 23.
Brown twp., widow of Matthew Taylor, age 76 years.
Burnham, Percy Tomlinson, age 76y

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Letter as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Sunday last being like a summer day all of our churches were well attended.

Commercial agents passing through our village report business on the road as being slightly off.

Quite a thunder storm passed over our village on Monday afternoon last. The rain continued for an hour or two—a much needed rain.

Of late Penns creek seems to be the favorite fishing grounds. Any day, Sunday excepted, her concave shores are lined with fishermen.

Mrs. W. P. Alexander of our village, who has been very ill since January last, and most of the time confined to her bed is slowly convalescing.

The dime social held by the ladies of the M. E. church on Saturday evening last was well patronized, and quite a handsome sum of money was realized.

The coal excitement here, has in a manner subsided. That we have coal appears to be certain, but whether in paying quantities is a question. At present all operations in connection with it are in a quiescent state.

Mrs. Van Valzah has had built in front of her spacious residence, a very substantial board walk extending the entire length of the grounds. This gives us almost an uninterrupted board walk along the creek road of five or six hundred feet—a very decided improvement.

The decaying carcas of a dog, referred to last week as lying inside of a fence along the pike within a step of our village, has been removed. It was a crime to allow it to remain there an hour, yet it remained there for several months; the very atmosphere was becoming pestilential.

In a field back of our academy building—the grounds from here down to Penn Hall are very considerably elevated along the pike, and directly on the summit of this one field at present there is a snow bank at least two feet deep. To speak of a snow bank lying around loose during this warm weather seems like a fancy sketch, but it is a fact nevertheless. The snow is located in a small cave.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, has greatly improved the entrance to his store property by the erection of wide steps the entire length of the store porch, one side being protected by a very handsome banister, also a ground platform directly in front, which connects with a very substantial board walk extending from the store to the end of the square. The whole is a very decided improvement.

J. Victor Royer one of our very promising young men, passed a very successful examination a few weeks since, preparatory to entering the law office of Fortney and Walker, in Bellefonte, as a student, a firm ranking very high in the legal profession. Mr. Royer is a young man highly educated, polished, refined, and has always been regarded as a close observer. Unquestionably with his present opportunities at no very distant day he will prove an honor to the bar of Centre county.

MILLHEIM.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Harry Long, of Lemont, was in town on Sunday.

Quite a number of our people were to Bellefonte last Wednesday.

J. W. King, of Laurelton, was in town several days last week.

Mrs. E. W. Mauck is entertaining her sister from Shamokin this week.

Mrs. William Browand, of Feidler, is spending several weeks with Mrs. F. O. Hosterman, on Penn street.

John McIntire, of Athens, Pa., is visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Jeff. Swanger, on Water street.

Miss Mamie Miller will leave for Freeburg on Monday morning, to attend the musical college at that place.

Miss Cordelia Ocker, of Aaronsburg, is frequently seen on our streets now, as she is learning dress making with Mrs. E. W. Mauck.

Did you celebrate "Dewey Day?" The bank at this place was closed, but with this exception, no one appeared to be especially observing it as a holiday.

A heavy storm visited this section on Monday evening, and brought with it a very refreshing rain; at five o'clock it was so dark that it was impossible to see without a light.

Fire broke out on the mountain, about a mile north west of town on Monday afternoon, and was burning at a fearful rate until the heavy rain extinguished it.

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent from that Busy Town Has to Say.

Mrs. Aaron Lutz is entertaining some of her Nittany friends.

Mrs. William Stover and children spent a few weeks with friends in Bellefonte.

J. A. Gettig accompanied by his mother, spent a few days with friends in Pittsburg.

William Risbel and wife, of Oak Hall, were guests of Harry Zeigler and family on Sunday.

Miss Cora Brooks east of town, entertained some of her many friends over Sunday.

Frank Swab, of Erie, is spending a few weeks vacation with his grand-parents at this place.

The long looked for and much needed rain came at last; several heavy thunder showers passed over this section on Tuesday.

A number of fruit trees are frozen throughout this community; peaches, apples and cherries, also grape vines, owing to the extremely cold weather of last winter.

Forest fires were raging in all directions the beginning of the week. A dense smoke settled over every thing; many of our older citizens say such a smoke was not known of since the City of Chicago went up in flames some twenty years ago.

CENTRE HILL.

An Interesting Letter from Our Neighbors Across the Valley.

The recent rains have freshened up the ground.

David Foreman took in the County Superintendent election at Bellefonte on Tuesday.

Rufus Strohm left last week for Pittsburg, where he has accepted a position.

Irvin Burris and wife, of Boalsburg, visited at the home of Benjamin Stover on Sunday.

The Commercial Telephone Company has stretched the wires along the line; unfortunately, Centre Hill does not have a 'phone.

Two of our young men made a trip one evening this week and wore blue overalls to "suit the occasion." Were they to a dance? Well I guess.

Miss Lizzie Burkholder returned home after spending a few days at the hospital in Philadelphia, where she expected to receive treatment for nervous trouble. The doctors could do very little for her disease.

BOALSBURG.

Death of Two Prominent Citizens the Past Week.

Enoch Sweeney moved to town one day last week, in the house formerly occupied by John Weber.

Frank Fisher, who has been sick in the Philadelphia hospital, with typhoid fever, has returned home.

There were about twenty-five members of the Boalsburg I. O. O. F. at the anniversary at Bellefonte last Wednesday.

The rain on last Monday was very useful as it checked the fire somewhat on the mountain as well as waked up the dry ground.

John Weber, the merchant of Oak Hall, has leased the coal yard and grain elevator at that place and expects to deal in coal and grain.

Benjamin Stemm died on last Wednesday and was buried on Saturday. He was in his 85th year. The cause of his death was catarrh of the heart; Rev. Black officiated.

Mrs. Israel Condo died last Friday evening and was buried on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. She was 56 years old and had cancerous liver. Rev. Leisher officiated; interment in the Boalsburg cemetery.

Colyer Brieflets.

The Commercial Telephone lines are nearing this place, and we shall soon be in communication with the outside world. The linemen are busily stringing the wires and will soon have this end completed.

The mountain fire on Sunday and Monday was in close proximity to our neighborhood. The fire was on the Huyett tract, and much valuable timber was destroyed. At Colyer's mill, the fire got so close that the men were about to start firing against it, when a welcome rain dispelled all danger.

Wm. Lee is erecting a new house. The masonry is being done by Andrew Horner, and this is the most substantial and attractive part of the mansion on account of the mortar used. Wm. has furnished his mason with pure sediment from Colyer's mill dam, and by mixing with lime, it answered the purpose very well. A day or two after this mortar is applied, the wall is decorated with flowers. Lee is about to take several contracts to furnish this mortar, the expense of buying flower seeds being saved the customer.

Transfer of Real Estate.

George Hudson to D. R. Kulp, two tracts in Potter, $500.

W. G. Burrows to D. R. Kulp, tracts in Potter, $500.

J. F. Epler to D. Kulps ex'r, two tracts in Potter, $1500.

Emanuel Zettle to Mrs. J. M. Schleifer, 5 acres in Gregg, $1050.

Amelia Snavely to Emanuel Zettle, 1870, 6 acres in Gregg, $800.

Matilda A. Dale to D. T. Boal, 103 acres in Harris, $2000.

J.,H. Reifsnyder to Amos Epler, '90, two tracts in Potter, $1500.

Clara Epler to D. R. Kulp, '92, two tracts in Potter, $500.

Mary A. Yearick to Isabella Whitman, '98, lot in Walker, $575.

Emanuel Harter to John J. Shultz, 20 acres in Miles, $30.

C. C. Loose assignee to Sallie C. Ocker, lot in Rebersburg, $875.

Emanuel Kerstetter, lot in Penn, for $1200.

Chas. Bierly to Chas. H. Beirly, 68 acres in Miles, $2000.

J. H. Reifsnyder to Mary A. Schrekengast, 16 acres in Millheim, $400.

Geo. Hudson to D. R. Kulp, '92, for two tracts in Potter, $500.

Religious Services.

There will be Presbyterian services next Sabbath at Spring Mills at 10:30 a. m. and at Centre Hill at 3:00 p. m.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 27	77	48	clear.
" 28	76	42	clear.
" 29	78	41	clear.
" 30	83	53	clear.
May 1	92	56	part cloudy
" 2	86	58	part cloudy
" 3	81	55	part cloudy

Rain: On 1, evening, 1.24 in.; on 2, evening, .25 in.

Total rain in April, .88 in.; snow, 1 inch.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	9
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

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Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Erhard, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.
WILLIAM PEALER, Executor.
mar23-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

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FIGHT AT APIA.

War For the Samoan Crown Going on Actively.

WARSHIPS TAKE PART.

Signs of International Friction Not So Numerous as They Were a Short Time Ago—Berlin Treaty Considered a Failure—Lord Selborne Refers to Recent Troubles in Samoa in a Speech at St. Albans.

Auckland, New Zealand, (By Cable.)—Particulars of the fighting in Samoa, contained in advices received here from Apia under date of April 18, show that in a recent battle between the friendly natives and the rebels at Vailele the rebels lost 100 men killed or wounded.

On April 17 a battle was fought at Vailema. The fighting was desperate, the rebels holding strong fortifications, which were shelled by the American and British ships.

A party under Lieutenant Gaunt, of the British navy, delivered such a heavy fire that the rebels retreated to a second and stronger fort about 150 yards back. Part of the "friendlies" bolted, but Gaunt went out to the firing line and drove them back at the point of his pistol. They then advanced to attack the second fort, but found the position too strong, and lost several men killed and wounded.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a Conservative mass-meeting at St. Albans, Hertford, said he thought that if any justification of Lord Salisbury's policy were required it was afforded by the present relations between the United States and Great Britain.

"At a trying time," said his lordship, "the government preserved their self-control and waited for coolness, justice, and common sense to reassert themselves. Now the dark, miserable cloud which so long hung over the Anglo-Saxon peoples has drifted off. It is only a few days since British and American officers and men fell on the same field of conquest.

Shoulder to Shoulder in Samoa.

"They were not engaged in fratricidal strife, but were fighting shoulder to shoulder, and, small though the incident was, it will be of importance in the history of the world."

All must regret, continued Lord Selborne, the lamentable cause of the incident; but the only three nations concerned were what he might term the "three cousin nations of the world." He remarked that he had no doubt America and Germany, in this matter, would prove as amenable as Great Britain to the dictates of common sense.

NAVAL COURTESIES AT APIA.

German Commander Denies Some of the Stories of Friction.

Berlin, Germany, (By Cable.)—With the view of rectifying the reports of the discord said to exist between the three naval commanders at Samoa, the Norddeutsche Zeitung publishes extracts from the reports of the commander of the German warship Falke up to March 23, in which Capt. Schoenfelder says:

"The wildest rumors are current concerning the relations between the officers and crew of the Falke and the Americans and English. The reports are due to some of our countrymen, who do not tire of creating ill-feeling between the officers and men of the three countries by promoting such rumors. As a matter of fact, the relations between the different commanders and officers are thoroughly courteous and of an accommodating character. In spite of the arduous nature of his guard duty, Capt. Sturdee attended the funeral of a (German) sailor, Wiehl, with a deputation of an officer and sixteen men, and Admiral Kautz hoisted his flag at half mast. No disputes have occurred between the German and the American or English crews.

"At a recent meeting, the military representatives of the three powers expressed indignation at the rumors and whenever the commander and officers of the Falke meet the American and British officers and Consuls social forms are strictly observed."

Dealing with the commencement of hostilities, March 15, and the fact that a fragment of one of the Philadelphia's shells entered the German Consulate, the report says:

"The German Consulate was not previously notified of the commencement of hostilities and was still inhabited. I immediately dispatched an officer to inform Admiral Kautz that the German Consulate was not evacuated and that his shots has struck the building, and requested him to cease firing over Apia until the Germans were in safety. Admiral Kautz told the officer that owing to my representations he would not continue firing over Apia, and the following day he sent his flag Lieutenant to me and expressed regret at the occurrence.

"Admiral Kautz, March 16, directed that uniformed officers and men should be allowed to pass freely at all times. The Americans on guard duty were always most civil."

Commissioners Sail for Samoa.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The United States dispatch-boat Badger, with the Samoan Commission on board, sailed for Apia. The steamer will probably stop at Honolulu for coal.

KAUTZ CAUTIONED.

Letter From the Navy Department Sent to the Admiral.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It has been felt proper to admonish Admiral Kautz to be more careful, either in writing such letters as that published from Cincinnati or in guarding his letters from publicity, and a letter of that character was addressed to him.

Theoretically, a letter addressed under the circumstances attending the Kautz letter, may be regarded as strictly private, yet practically the writer must accept the consequences that would follow the publication.

In the case of Chief Justice Chambers, whose brother made public a letter criticising the Germans in Samoa, the effect will certainly be injurious to the Chief Justice. Though the letter undoubtedly was a private communication, yet the State Department was bound to take notice of the fact that this publication had done much to injure the usefulness of the Chief Justice and to render his retention in the office after the reconstruction of the island's government improbable.

U. S. S. Ranger's Dock Trial.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The United States steamship Ranger has had her dock trial at Mare Island, and will soon be ready to go into commission, a new ship to all intents and purposes. She will be sent to Manila as soon as ready. On account of her light draught she will be a valuable addition to Admiral Dewey's fleet.

THE NEWS.

President McKinley, several members of his cabinet and Mrs. U. S. Grant attended the unveiling at Philadelphia of an equestrian statue of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Joseph Wheeler were the guests of honor at a banquet given in Pittsburg by the Americus Republican Club.

A colored man was lynched in Georgia by his own race because of his activity in searching out former culprits.

The case of Mrs. Anna George, charged with the murder of George D. Saxton, President McKinley's brother-in-law, is now in the hands of the jury at Canton, Ohio.

A full professorship of $100,000 has been endowed by an anonymous friend of Princeton University. The professorship will be in general politics, embracing the departments of international law, political science, diplomacy and kindred subjects.

While a sheriff's sale was in progress on the second floor of J. E. Snyder's implement warehouse at Goldsboro', Pa., the floor gave way and about one hundred men fell to the floor below.

Articles were filed at Trenton, N. J., of the United States Flour Milling Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, of which one-half is to be preferred stock, with 6 per cent. cumulative dividend.

The Grant Monument Association celebrated the anniversary of the birth of General Grant with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. Gen. Wager Swayne, president of the association, presided, and at the tables sat Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Elihu Root, Gen. Wesley Merritt, J. A. Kasson, Gen. G. Dodge and Dellon M. Dewey, son of Admiral Dewey.

The Fourth Virginia Regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga. The soldiers left over the Central Railroad and the Florida Central and Peninsular. Companies A, B and E, of Norfolk, were furnished a special train by the people of Norfolk.

No. 3 Chesapeake and Ohio Fast-Flying Virginia train, west-bound, was wrecked at St. Albans, W. Va., by running into an open switch. The train was going at a rate of fifty miles an hour, and four coaches, a baggage car and the engine left the rail, one of the coaches landing on its side. Strange to say, not a trainman nor a single passenger was injured. Passengers were transferred to a special train and traffic was delayed but a few hours.

Charley Bear, a switchman at the American Car and Foundry Company, was run over by a yard engine and killed. He was a fireman on the Ohio River Railroad for many years, and formerly lived at Ravenswood.

The Queen City Cotton Company, Burlington, Vt., has been exempted from taxation for ten years on condition that a new mill to be built by the corporation shall cost, with its equipment, not less than $300,000, and shall give employment to not less than 150 additional hands. Work on the new factory will be begun at once.

Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz, chief of the biochemic division of the Department of Agriculture, and dean of the Medical School of Columbian University, has been appointed by the Secretary of State a delegate to the congress on tuberculosis which will meet in Berlin, Germany, May 24-27.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives a resolution forwarded by the Summer Association of Newport condemning outrages in the South was defeated after long debate.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, and the convention is now in force.

A tornado swept the farming country 20 miles east of Anawa, Ia. Three persons are reported to have been killed and great damage done to property.

A MERCHANT ROBBED.

Chloroformed By Burglars, Who Got $168 And Other Valuables.

Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special.)—George I. Creel, an eccentric old merchant of Davisville, W. Va., awoke to find his room in a dilapidated condition and much stuff of value stolen. Burglars had effected an entrance, and, chloroforming Creel, helped themselves. From an old wooden bureau in which Creel kept his valuables $168 in gold was stolen, the burglars overlooking a cigar box containing over $500. Two fine gold watches, valuable notes and a ring were also stolen. Creel would not risk the banks, and in an old tin can, which he kept in the kitchen safe, he had placed all the gold pieces coming into his possession in 20 years. This can, which contained nearly $3,000, was also overlooked. Officers with bloodhounds are searching for the burglars, and parties in town are under surveillance.

THE HEAVIEST B. & O. TRAIN.

New Engine Hauls Fifty Cars of Fifty Tons Capacity Each.

When the Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad began the now famous series of improvements of the physical condition of the entire system their object was to increase both the train load and the number of revenue tons per mile and at the same time reduce the cost of transportation. Much has been done, and by the lowering of grades, elimination of curves, laying of new steel rails and the purchase of heavy motive power they have very materially added to the number of cars per train. But it was not until the 17th of March last that a demonstration was made of what might be expected of the new Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Enough new 50-ton capacity steel cars had been delivered to give the operating department a chance to experiment. Fifty steel cars, each weighing 34,000 pounds were loaded with an average of 98,000 pounds of coal. To them was coupled a new 22x28-inch Consolidation locomotive weighing 168,700 pounds and having 54-inch driving wheels. The start was made from Cumberland, Md., and the designation was Brunswick, Md., on the Second Division. In his report General Superintendent Fitzgerald says the train was pulled with comparative ease and that the class of engines used will be able to handle 50 cars of 50 tons capacity each on that division without trouble. Hitherto the train load on that division has been 325 units of 6½ tons each or about 2,200 tons, a 40 per cent. increase over that of five years ago. The 50-car train was computed as containing 497 units, or 6,453,100 pounds gross. The net weight of coal in the train was 4,758,100 pounds.

TRAIN WRECKED.

Four Persons Injured in a Smashup on Norfolk and Western.

Petersburg, Va., (Special.)—A westbound passenger train, No. 33, on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, due here about 10 o'clock p. m., was wrecked about four miles east of the city. The locomotive was overturned on the main track and literally wrecked, as was also the tender. The baggage and mail cars, the passenger coaches and sleeper ran through a barbed wire fence into an open field for a distance of about 300 yards, and all but the sleeper were wrecked.

ROUTED BY M'ARTHUR.

Aguinaldo's Picked Troops Driven Out of Apalit.

AMERICAN LOSS SLIGHT.

One Man Killed and Nine Wounded, Including Three Officers, All Belonging to the Montana Volunteers—Gen. Lawton's Division Reaches Norzaguray Greatly Exhausted by Their Forced March.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Gen. MacArthur's division crossed the Rio Grande and advanced on Apalit, completely routing the flower of the rebel army.

Most of the rebels fled to Apalit station, where two trains were awaiting them. They left hurriedly, presumably for San Fernando.

The towns of San Vincente and Apalit were simultaneously burned and evacuated by the natives. Twenty prisoners were captured, including a Spaniard.

The American troops also captured a brass cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition, and the same evening they captured a Maxim gun on the railroad. The fighting lasted from noon until 4 o'clock.

The American loss is one man of the Montana regiment killed and three officers and six men wounded.

The enemy were very strongly intrenched on the river bank, near both sides of the railroad bridge. Gen. Wheaton sent Col. Funston across, with two companies of the Twentieth Kansas, Regiment, a couple of privates swimming the swift stream with a rope, under a galling fire, for the purpose of guiding the raft. The men crossed in squads of twenty, and attacked the left flank of the rebels, who scuttled like rabbits into covered ways and trenches.

The rest of the regiment was compelled to cross the bridge in single file along the stringers. All the woodwork and much of the ironwork had been removed. The First Montana Regiment followed the Kansans across the bridge.

The First Nebraska Regiment, acting as a reserve, attacked the rebels in three lines of trenches, driving them out, killing sixteen and wounding many.

In the meantime a large body of Filipinos, estimated at no fewer than 3,000, led by Gen. Antonio Luna, on a black charger, that was evidently coming to reenforce the rebels, who were engaged with the Nebraskans, appeared in the open field about two miles to the left.

Emerging from the jungle, the enemy formed an open skirmish line nearly two miles in length, with very thick reserve behind. The men advanced double quick until they were about 2,000 yards from the American line, when Gen. Wheaton ordered his troops to fire.

The rebels, who were evidently unaware that the Americans had crossed the river, broke and ran in the direction of Macabebe.

The heat in the early part of the afternoon was terrific, but a drenching thunder storm, which came later, greatly refreshed the Americans.

The ambulances, with a strong escort, are bringing Gen. Lawton's wounded and a few of those who have been prostrated by the heat across the country to the railroad.

A report has gained wide currency among the volunteers that the government intends to ask that there be no fighting after Calumpit is captured, and that it is the intention to replace them at the front with regulars which are being brought here on board transports.

The committee of Filipinos organized to mediate between the Americans and Aguinaldo fears to approach the rebels after the refusal of the latter to receive the Spanish commissioners who were bearing a white flag. The committee, after consulting with the American commissioners, propose to tell Aguinaldo that while no terms except unconditional surrender could be offered after the lengths to which the war has been carried, they could assure the rebels that they would be treated according to the American traditions of leniency to the conquered, and that there would be no punishments or confiscations of property if they laid down their arms.

The leaders of the committee told United States Consul General Williams that they would go if he would accompany them, believing the rebels trusted Mr. Williams. The latter, however, refused, having no authority in the matter. He said:

"I do not believe the Filipinos would harm me, but they might detain me for months."

The American commission is hampered in its work of enlisting the support of friendly Filipinos by the fear, expressed by many of them, that the "anti-expansionists" may obtain control of the American government, and cause the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippine Islands, thus, they claim, leaving the natives who have assisted the Americans to the mercy of Aguinaldo's followers. Under those circumstances, men of property are reluctant to risk the results of becoming identified with the American regime.

CYCLONE KILLS MANY.

Between 50 and 60 Persons Thought to Have Been Lost in a Windstorm.

St. Louis, Mo., (Special.)—A special to the Globe Democrat from Kirksville, Mo., says:

"A gathering storm that had been threatening all the afternoon broke upon Kirksville at 6.20 o'clock P. M. in all the fury of a cyclone. A path a quarter of a mile wide and as clean as the prairie was swept through the eastern portion of the city, and about 400 buildings—homes and mercantile—were leveled to the ground in scattered ruins.

"In the heavy rain that followed the people who had escaped turned out to rescue the injured. For two hours not much was accomplished, as all was confusion, but by 8 o'clock 25 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins.

"It is confidently expected that the list of dead bodies will reach between 50 and 60, if it does not exceed that.

"About a thousand people was more or less injured. Each blanched face reports a new calamity."

Well Shooters Blown to Atoms.

Bradford, Pa., (Special.)—Two well shooters, Joseph Smalley and Daniel Lane, were blown to fragments, and George R. Gibbons and John Knox were injured by the explosion of a torpedo near the Kinzua viaduct, sixteen miles south of Bradford.

Chinese Tragedy at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., (Special.)—Chin Fook and Gee Chung Yung, Chinese truck farmers, quarreled about a business matter, and Fook beat his countryman into insensibility with a hatchet. Thinking Yung was dead, Fook hanged himself. Yung will probably die.

BLOCK BLOWN UP.

Frightful Explosion of Benzol in Philadelphia.

TWO CHEMISTS KILLED.

Were Making Synthetic Extract of Vanilla—Over a Score Injured—Hurt by Flying Debris From the Fleer Chewing Gum Factory, Where the Disaster Occurred—Walls Cracked.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—By the explosion of 75 gallons of benzol in the laboratory of Frank H. Fleer & Co., manufacturers of chewing gum at 2343 and 2345 Callowhill street, two men were killed, three persons seriously injured, and over a score of others were more or less injured by flying debris.

Of those injured, Harry Randall, an employe, and Mrs. Givison and her 1-year-old child are the most seriously hurt, but they will recover.

The explosion was a terrific one, and for a time caused the wildest excitement. No less than 100 buildings in the vicinity, most of them very small dwellings, were damaged.

The laboratory building was a two-story structure. At the time of the explosion there were only four men working in the building, who were preparing a mixture for the making of vanilline (methyl ether of protocatechuic aldehyde).

The doors to the room in which they were working were closed, but the fumes from the benzol in some manner reached the furnace in the next room and the explosion instantly followed. Walter Manwaring was instantly killed, and Charles McKinley was so badly hurt that he died several hours later in a hospital.

Randall's escape was remarkable. He was blown through the roof and landed on an adjoining building.

At first it was thought he was dead, but after treatment in the hospital he regained consciousness. Although badly hurt, he will recover. George Conner, the fourth employe in the room, escaped with a few severe bruises.

As Mrs. Givison, with her child on her arm, was hurriedly leaving her home, which was directly opposite the laboratory, her dress caught fire from a flying ember and she and the child were badly burned. Their recovery is doubtful.

The explosion was so terrific that the buildings adjoining each side of the laboratory were completely demolished. On both sides of the street for a whole square the explosion wrought destruction. Windows were broken, fixtures were smashed, and walls were cracked. Fire added to the destruction in a number of the places, but the flames were quickly extinguished before they did any considerable damage.

The score of persons injured were all tenants of the many dwellings, and were in no way connected with the laboratory. Some were severely cut by glass, while many of them were struck by the flying debris.

The money loss is estimated to be considerable over $100,000.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An Instrumentmaker in Camden Kills His Wife and Child.

Camden, N. J., (Special.)—Edward Oswald, an instrumentmaker, aged twenty-five years, stabbed to death his wife, Mary, aged twenty-six years, and their six-year-old daughter, Gussie, at their home, No. 962 Jefferson avenue, Centreville, a suburb of this city. He then cut his throat, and was taken to the Cooper Hospital, where he is not expected to live.

The couple came here to live about three weeks ago from Philadelphia, where the husband was employed. Apparently their domestic relations were happy. About two o'clock in the morning a next-door neighbor heard Mrs. Oswald scream. She was hanging half-way out of a window with blood flowing from a wound in her breast. She said her husband had attacked her and her two children with a bread knife, but that one of the latter had escaped. The door was broken open, and Mrs. Oswald ran out with her dead child in her arms and fell dead on the sidewalk.

Oswald was found under the bed with a gaping wound in his throat. He resisted arrest, and was beaten into submission and removed to the hospital. It is believed he became suddenly insane during the night.

WHOLE PARTY DEAD.

Poisoned Meat Supposed to Have Destroyed Several People.

Astoria, Ore., (Special.)—That the entire party which left Seaside, April 7, on a timber cruise are dead is an accepted fact, as the bodies of three have already been found, and search is still in progress for the fourth, who was the oldest and weakest member of the party. As soon as H. Doty's body was found, on Saturday, Louis Chance, known as "Indian Louie," and John Burke were engaged to start out in search of the remainder of the party, which consisted of P. E. Heikman, civil engineer, of this city; W. T. Rader, a timber locator, of Portland, and A. J. Cloutrie, of Seaside, who accompanied the party as a guide. "Indian Louie" has returned, and states that they found the dead bodies of Heikman and Rader at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, some distance apart and about three miles from where Doty's body was found. It is generally supposed that death was the result of eating poisoned canned meat or vegetables.

MUST CONQUER FILIPINOS.

Every Man Necessary Will Be Used for the Purpose.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A Cabinet officer said that the Cabinet had at no time discussed the subject of the future disposition of the Philippines.

"It is the present that we are thinking about," said he, "and there is not the slightest intention of deviating from the present program. I believe in the unanimous feeling of the Cabinet that nothing shall be decided as to the future status of the islands until we have placed them satisfactorily under the control of the United States."

He said that every dollar and every man necessary to bring the islands under the dominion of this country would be used. When the insurgents have recognized the power of the United States, the question of their future status will be taken up and discussed.

Army Telegraph in Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—General Greely, chief signal officer, has been informed that the most efficient telegraph service ever used in time of war has been established in the Philippines. A "flying line" connects the different commands and telephone service is used at the front. Over 1,000 messages daily are transmitted between the officers of General Otis' command.

HON. SAMUEL T. BAIRD DEAD.

Was a Member of the House From Louisiana In the Last Congress.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Representative Samuel T. Baird, of Louisiana, died in Washington from a complication of diseases. The remains were taken to Bastrop, La., for interment.

In addition to the family the following named Senators and Representatives accompanied the remains: Senators Caffrey, of Louisiana, and Bacon, of Georgia; Representatives Meyer and Davey, of Louisiana; Bartlett, of Georgia; Morris, Eddy and McCleary, of Minnesota; Marsh, of Illinois; Gibson and Brownlow, of Tennessee; Cummings, of New York, and Clayton, Underwood and Bankhead, of Alabama, who will act as honorary pall-bearers.

Samuel T. Baird was well-known in northern Louisiana, where for seventeen years he has been a prominent factor at the bar, on the bench and in politics. He was a native of that State and was thirty-eight years old. Born at Oak Ridge on May 5, 1861, his primary instructions were begun very early and he received his education both at home and at Vincennes, Ind. In 1879 he commenced the study of law, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1884 he was elected district attorney of the sixth judicial circuit, served in this capacity for four years, and then vacated it to become district judge for the same district. He occupied this bench for four years and then relinquished it to resume his private practice. In April, 1896, he was elected to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896. Mr. Baird had just finished his first term in the House of Representatives and had been re-elected to the fifty-sixth Congress.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

A Manila dispatch states that there is hope that Lieutenant Gilmore and his party from the cruiser Yorktown may have been rescued by Spaniards and not captured as reported.

General Otis cables to Washington that the "better class" of Filipinos are tired of war.

The European junta of the Filipinos says it has information that 140 of General Lawton's men have been captured by natives.

General Gomez has decided to declare in favor of American protectorate until Cuba is pacified.

Porto Ricans are strongly opposed to the reported plan of the insular commissioners to put Americans at once into all the principle offices of the island.

Admiral Dewey has heard nothing to determine the fate of Lieutenant Gilmore and the fourteen American soldiers, who disappeared near Baler, Luzon.

Late advices from Mindana state that war is likely to break out there as soon as the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn.

A split has occurred in the European junta of the Filipinos, a majority of the members favoring negotiations leading to peace with the United States.

Six Americans were killed and forty-three wounded in a fight near Quengua, six miles northeast of Malolos. The Filipinos were routed. Col. Stolsenberg was among the killed.

General Lawton has started with a flying column to clear the jungle north of Manila.

Two Spanish commissioners who attempted to reach Aguinaldo in order to confer about prisoners were compelled by Filipino sentinals to turn back.

Spaniards in Cuba are uneasy, and a number of them say they will leave the island when the American troops are withdrawn.

Conspiracy Romance Denied.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—A cabinet officer is authority for an absolute denial of the published statement that the cabinet has recently discussed an alleged conspiracy in this country to weaken the United States in the Philippines. Since the conclusion of the peace negotiations adherents of the President's policy have discerned with regret the effect upon the public and the soldiers not at the front of frequent publication of letters from dissatisfied volunteers in the Philippines. There has been no disposition, however, to attach blame to any individuals.

Banner Year of Our Foreign Trade.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The fiscal year 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States. The total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of $1,210,291,913, exceeding the record-breaking figures of the preceding year by $178,284,310. On the other hand, the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being $616,049,654, a decline of $148,680,758 from the figures of 1897. The exports of agricultural products were 70.93 per cent. of the total, or $858,507,942, a gain of nearly 25 per cent. over 1897

FIELD OF LABOR.

Cramps' shipyard employs 5,000 men.

A Brazil coffee plantation has 500,000 trees.

Chicago musicians' unions have amalgamated.

St. Paul Globe (newspaper) has been unionized.

Missouri is to have a State printing trades council.

Boston horseshoers want time and half-time for overtime.

A Western newspaper man who caught Prof. A. Graham Bell on the wing last week represents the latter as saying that he did not regard telephony without wires as an impossibility, but he was not prepared to go into details.

In Germany forty-one of the fifty-four cities of over 50,000 inhabitants have their own gas works. There are 208 municipal gas plants in Great Britain and Ireland. The system of public ownership has made its way into Holland, Belgium, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, France Italy, Greece, Mexico, Australia, and Japan. There are a dozen cities in the United States that own their own gas works.

More goats are raised for their hair in California than elsewhere in the country, and the experimenters in this line of industry are meeting with a fair degree of success. The Angora goat yields on an average of four pounds of mohair at a shearing, the product selling for from 32 to 37 cents a pound. C. F. Bailey, of San Jose, sold last year a trifle more than $8,000 worth of mohair from his flock.

Herbert Lang, writing for the Engineering and Mining Journal, says that the great Iron Mountain mine of California contains about 129,000 short tons of metallic copper, 8,500,000 ounces of silver, and gold to the extent of $3,000,000. Altogether he estimates the deposits as amounting to $53,000,000 in value. The mineral is a sulphide, or pyrite, in which the copper varies from 1 to 14 per cent. in abundance.

There is to be an eight-hour demonstration in New York next week.

Negro unions send delegates to the St. Louis Building Trades Council.

The New York Architectural Iron Workers' Union pays its business agent $24 a week.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

THE KISSER LAID LOW.

His Operations Cut Short by a Plucky Maiden Armed With a Club—She Punished Him Until He Begged for Mercy—Actor Accidentally Wounded While Fencing, Dies at Pittsburg.

A young man who seems to have a mania for kissing and hugging young women whom he meets on the street has been doing an active business at Coaldale for some time. It remained for Miss Honore Jonshick to stop the practice. Miss Jonshick had been visiting friends, and shortly after dusk was returning to her home. She noticed a figure ahead of her, and thought of the "Jack the Hugger." But this did not disconcert her. Miss Jonshick is 20 years old, pretty and strong. She had prepared for the kisser by arming herself with a club. In the meantime the figure had disappeared around the corner of a house. As she approached this point a man darted from the shadow and attempted to grasp Miss Jonshick. She did not run or scream, but with a well-directed blow of her club knocked her assailant down. Following up her advantage, she grasped him firmly with one hand, while with the other she plied the club vigorously until the man begged for mercy.

Electricity on the Farm.

The Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg, is about to make a unique electrical installation, comprising a complete plant for lighting and heating the farm buildings and farm of C. R. Beardslee, near St. Johnsville, N. Y. The power for the machinery will be furnished by two steep falls of a creek which courses through the farm, a power house having already been erected near one of them. Motors to operate hay cutters, a saw mill and other farm machinery will be placed in operation. The farmhouse will be brilliantly lighted, cooking will be done with electricty, electrical flat irons will do the work in the laundry and electric churns and separators will take up the white woman's burden in the farm dairy. Farmer Beardslee will have a surplus of power and has already contracted to supply two St. Johnsville manufacturers.

Death Follows Sham Duel.

John Gardner, of Pittsburg, an actor, died at the West Penn Hospital from a wound accidently received while fencing on the stage with another actor. The accident occurred at Brownsville. Gangrene set in and Gardner rapidly grew worse. His wife, who is only 17 years old, and lives in Butler county, sat by his bedside for almost an hour thinking him asleep, and not wanting to wake him. Then she called to a passing nurse and expressed the fear that he might be dead. The nurse felt his pulse. "You are right," she replied, "he is dead.

New Steel Company.

An application has been made at the State Department for a charter to the Tidewater Steel Company of Philadelphia with a capital of $1000, divided into 100 shares of $10 each. The incorporators are George S. Graham, Isaac N. Solis, R. E. Robinson, George McCall and E. F. Glenn, all of Philadelphia, and each holding twenty shares. It is understood that the charter will be issued this week and that the capital is to be increased to $15,000,000.

Dire End to Arbutus Hunt.

Cassie Zeigler, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zeigler, was almost instantly killed in a peculiar manner at Scranton. With a number of members of the South Scranton Young Women's Christian Association, she was returning in a wagon from an arbutus party at No. 5 Lake, when in some manner not clearly explained she fell from the wagon. The rear wheel passed over her head and she was almost instantly killed.

Suicide by Shooting.

John Geltz, of Mount Troy, committed suicide by sending a bullet through his brain. He is thought to have been temporarily insane. The house in which Geltz died has been the scene of three sudden deaths. His brother-in-law, Andrew Lutz, shot himself there, five years ago, and his wife, Catherine Geltz, was found dead from alcoholism last year. Geltz was a veteran of the Civil War and 59 years old.

Horses Dying from Spinal Meningitis.

An epidemic of spinal meningitis is prevalent among the horses near Gratersford. The disease is generally fatal. Among the heaviest losers is Hieser Detwiler. He has lost five horses within the last three days and the sixth horse is expected to die at any time.

Big Government Order.

The Norristown Woolen Mills has received a Government order for 50,000 yards of cloth. This order in addition to the several orders on which the firm is now working, will keep the mill running at its full capacity for many months.

News in Brief.

Jacob Peterson, a 10-year-old boy, of Yardley, had his face horribly mangled by a vicious dog.

W. H. Bowen, late one of the proprietors of the Chester "Evening News," has bought out the "Borough Advocate," a weekly paper published in the interest of Prospect Park and Ridley Park.

All Mauch Chunk members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen attended a labor meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, called for the purpose of discussing grievances against the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Queer Legal Tangle.

The will of Henry Yocum, who owned the yacht Paul Jones, and was on it when it was lost in the Gulf of Mexico, left all his estate to his daughter, and should she have died before he did the estate would have gone to his heirs. The daughter was also on the boat, and because she, too, has heirs, the case makes a curious legal tangle. The old Roman law held that in case of shipwreck a person below the age of 15 was presumed to die before an older person who perished in the same wreck. Above the age of 15 it is presumed that the elder of two persons died first. The daughter was 20 years old, but the heirs of the father propose to have a fight for the estate.

THE GOING AND COMING.

He marched away with the regiment—
he sailed o'er the stormy sea;
But how did they send my lover home
—home to the heart of me?
With muffled drum, and sword in
sheath—Ah, me! for God his
grace!—
And the flag that he had died for over
his still, white face.

He marched away with the regiment.
Ah, me; for the men who fight:—
Their breasts are red with the blood
they shed, but the cheeks of wo-
men are white;
Are wan and white for the cruel fight
where the swords are keen to
kill;
And the red flags droop forever over
the faces still.

He marched away with the regiment.
What does the fighting mean?
Widowed women and breaking hearts
—a shrine where the graves grow
green.
Alas, for a maiden's lover; and give
her, dear God, thy grace
To welcome her lover home again,
with the flag o'er his still, white
face!

THE DUEL ON FLOATING LOGS.

By Major Hamilton.

Two hundred miles below Vicksburg there lies a little hamlet upon the western shore of the Mississippi River, known as Rufftown.

The method of spelling the name is malice aforethought; for when the settlement was first christened, the raftsmen and steamboat hands meant "rough."

The town consisted of a long wood-dock, where steamers occasionally came for fuel, a half-dozen slab "hotels," where all the "accommodations" to be had were sold by the quart from a jug, two stores, a score of shrunken houses, and away back, almost to the bluff, a log school-house.

I was the teacher in that log school-house, at a salary of seven dollars a month and board; the latter, in New England style, "boarding 'round."

I think I earned my wages. That may be as it may. Certain it was that when spring came and the term closed, the trustee could have been no better pleased to pay and discharge me than I was at being discharged. Had he forgotten to pay me, I should have discharged myself. I was disgusted with Rufftown, and had determined to voyage to New Orleans. Consequently the close of my engagement pleased me better than its continuance.

School "finished," as the boys had it, on Saturday. On Monday I had found a place as raftsman upon a great raft, bound for the end of the river. From teaching the young idea how to shoot I had changed to teaching logs how to float—from a landsman I had become a sailor.

The crew were one and all strangers to me, tough and brawny lumbermen from the up-country. I was probably the only green hand aboard.

For a few days all went well. I could push an oar and boil potatoes, so that I was able to fill the duties of steersman or cook; but I was young and foolish enough to think that my book-knowledge, slight though it was, placed me above the other men upon the raft, and I probably showed it. This engendered strife.

At first, the scorn which grew in my companions' breasts showed itself in looks and sneering words; but, as the days and nights passed, and I smoked my pipe apart from the others, and did not join them in their songs and dances after the sun went down, a more open and hostile spirit betrayed itself, and suddenly I was aroused from my dream of superiority by the return of a blow for some scornful word which I had cast at one of the raftsmen. I defended myself as best I might, and rather flatter myself now, as I look back, that I gave as many hard knocks as I received; but the bad blood was out, and my life became wretched.

For a time I held my own with my opponents, but when the number of my persecutors grew, as it shortly did, to include every man on board, from captain down, I felt that prudence was the better part of valor, and I simply sought to avoid intercourse or trouble of any kind.

"The teacher's kinder techy, eh?" said Zack Nicholson to his companion, as they eyed me where I sat, at the rear of the great raft, smoking alone. "He's kinder techy an' high-toned. Won't speak to no one now. What he wants is another good t'rashing."

"Yes," continued Nicholson, "he needs more lickin' to make him know his place. He's like a dog—the more you lick 'em the more——"

The comparison was too much for me. Quick as a flash, I seized a block of wood, hurled it at the speaker, and felled him to the floor of the raft. His companion assisted him to rise and walk away; but that night I slept with my hand within my bosom upon my knife. The climax had come; Nicholson would kill me now, if I was not careful.

At noon, the next day, the friend of my enemy spoke to me after dinner, and called me one side. I followed him.

"You knocked Zack down yesterday," he said.

"I know it," I replied.

"He wants satisfaction."

"Then let him get it," said I, turning away, enraged.

"No, no!" said the man, "don't be a fool. He's mad clear through. Ef ye won't fight him, he'll strike ye in the dark. Ye must fight!"

I reflected a moment. What this man said was doubtless true. Nicholson hated me and wished to have it out at once.

"What does he propose?" said I.

"A duel, with knives!"

I shuddered. The man meant to kill me, as I had feared.

"But this Nicholson is twice my size. He could seize me and cut my throat while I struggled helplessly," I returned. "It would not be a fair fight."

"Zack has thought of that, and proposes to fight like this: Each man shall choose a log, and set it afloat behind the raft. Then you shall both jump into the river and swim to the logs, each seat yourself upon one, and so fight."

I laughed.

"But if we fought with knives the logs might be a hundred feet apart, and we could not do each other much harm."

"The logs to be fastened together by thirty feet of chain."

It was a plan to murder me; but I would die game.

"Agreed!" said I, hoarsely. "When shall the duel take place?"

"Now," said Nickolson's friend. "It's as good a time as any."

I bowed my head in silent consent.

"Who's your second?" said the man. "name him, and we'll fix taings up ready."

I choked a little, and a sense of my utter desolation amid this crew of savage men afloat upon a mighty river swept over me; then the spirit of my youth and independence arose again.

"I have no friend, and will fix things for myself. Get your chair, and come to the rear of the raft. We will pick out the logs and fasten them together, and then you can call Nicholson," and I turned away.

"But you'll have some one to act for you—to see fair play!"

"No!" I cried, sharply—"no one! If my knife cannot win for me fair play I'll not look for it among this gang. Get your chain!"

The man looked at me an instant as if dazed, then, he left me, to rejoin me a moment later, near the stern of the raft, with a short chain and two iron staples in his hands.

"Select your log," said I.

He did so, and I selected a somewhat smaller one, with a coarse bark. A few blows of an axe released both logs from the withes which bound them to the others, about them, and, uniting our strength, we dragged them across the raft and launched them at the stern. Then with the staples we fastened the iron chain end and end to the logs, binding each near the middle.

When pushed free from the raft, they floated some twenty-five feet apart, each following its own motion in the current and eddies, occasionally swinging so close as almost to touch, and again separating until restrained by the chain.

"They'll do," said my companion. "I'll go for Nicholson."

I felt that I had ben hunted down, and a fierce desire to kill inflamed me.

Had I prayed, it would have been for success in the coming combat, not for simple safety.

A sound at my side caused me to turn. The man had returned, and my antagonist was with him. A thrill of joy ran through me as I noted the pallor of Nichoson's face.

"He is afraid! I shall kill him!" I whispered to myself.

"Now strip to your shirts and breeches, take your knives in your teeth, and, when I give the word, jump and swim for the logs. Either man to either log," said the third party to this strange encounter.

Silently we obeyed, disrobing ourselves, and standing, a moment later, side by side upon the edge of the raft.

"Are you ready? Go!"

Two plunges that were but as one, two dark heads above the muddy foam of the river, and, an instant later, two men astride of two floating logs faced each other, each with murder in his eyes!

I had secured the smaller log, perhaps by chance, perhaps because my antagonist had sought the other one, but I felt it to be an advantage. I could move my support more rapidly and easily than he could his—could attack or retreat with less exertion.

Each held his knife in hand and settled himself on his log; then Nicholson began with his unarmed hand to paddle slowly toward me.

Perhaps this motion of our logs affected our relative position to the raft—perhaps some eddying current seized us, but whatever the cause, just as my enemy was almost within reach, and both were preparing with tense nerves for the coming contest, a sudden plunge of the logs forced us both to look to our individual safety, and I noticed, to my astonishment, that instead of following in the wake of the great raft, we had drifted to one side, and were now abreast of it, moving with much greater speed than the raft itself, and evidently bound upon an independent journey to the gulf:

The sight startled me, and I cried out:

"We are being swept away!"

Nicholson half-turned, then, careless of all else, looked back at me, and our logs now ranging side by side, leaned toward me, his knife-hand half-outstretched. I bent backward to avoid him, when a sudden plunge of the log upon which I rode threw me almost into my antagonist's arms, and his gleaming blade shot downward.

I could not ward the blow, for I had almost lost my balance; but one thing remained to do, and I did it. Slipping from my log and diving, the knife missed me, but Nicholson, overborne by the force of his stroke, followed me headlong into the muddy stream.

Neither of us feared the plunge, but as I came to the surface, a sudden horror shot through me—I had dropped my knife! At the same instant the head of my enemy appeared at my side, followed by his sinewy arm and the shining blade. He threw himself upon me, and raised his hand to strike. I was lost!

But even as I closed my eyes in the horror of despair, a sudden rush sounded in my ears, a dark something passed close by me, the knife that had sought my throat sank glittering through the water, and with a groan, and a quivering outstretching of his hands, Nicholson, a lifeless body, followed it.

The log upon which he had ridden had been thrown by the current end on against his head, crushing it like an egg-shell. I was saved!

CONCERNING BABY CARRIAGES.

Brakes Now on Nearly All—Rise of the Go-Cart—The Baby Carriage Season.

The predecessor of the present prevailing style of baby carriage thirty or forty years ago, was built like a chair; it had but two wheels, and the body, which had a folding carriage top, was supported on straps attached to a wooden frame. This carriage was drawn by means of a tongue in front, and attached to the under side of the tongue in front, near the body of the carriage, was an iron foot or rest upon which the carriage was supported when the tongue was not held. The immediate successor of the old style chaise was the perambulator, a baby carriage with three wheels, two at the back and one at the front, the perambulator was succeeded by the four-wheeled carriages now in common use.

In the course of time baby carriage brakes appeared, to prevent accidents when the carriage was left unguarded. One of the first was a sliding bar attached to the running part of the carriage and having a forked end which fitted a spoke, thus locking the wheel. There are now a number of styles of brakes, and they are in common use, being applied to lowpriced carriages as well as to the more expensive ones.

The modern baby carriage is made in a great variety of styles, cheap and costly, some of them being sold at prices remarkably low. It is a vehicle admirably adapted to the uses to which it is put, and it seemed, excepting as to details, as though, in its present shape it had reached the final stage of its evolution; but now the go-cart, a baby carriage of a very different model, is pushing it hard. It is estimated that of the total stock of vehicles used for baby carriages this season go-carts will occupy a third, or perhaps more. The go-car t is produced this year in a greater variety of styles than in any previous season; and the cheapest of them costs considerably less than the cheapest baby carriage. The go-cart has been in use but four or five years, but the demand has increased from the start and is still increasing.

The go-cart is propelled from behind like the ordinary baby carriage, but it is a vehicle of much less bulk and more like a chair on wheels. Originally it was used only for the older children, that is for children old enough to sit up, but it is now made with a moveable back that can be tipped at any angle and left held in place by set screws and so made a reclining as well as a sit-up vehicle.. One characteristic that is supposed to commend the go-cart , especially for city use is its smaller size. It can be more easily stored than the four-wheeled vehicle.

The great season for the retail baby carriage trade is spring. The babies have been more or less cooped up in the house through the winter, and every mother wants them to have the benefit of the air. As many baby carriages are sold here in the spring season as in all the rest of the year put together.—New York Sun.

Plight of a Nurse in Cuba.

An army nurse but lately returned from Cuba to Washington declares that never again will she go to a country whose language she cannot understand. It was before hostilities had come to a definite end that she was startled one day by the unexpected visit of her Cuban laundress. The woman was intensely excited. Anxiety sat on her brow, and sorrow dwelt in her eyes. She gesticulated and she talked. The nurse knew not a word of what she said, but the pantomime filled her with terror. The Cuban's hands seemed to speak of an attack on the hospital—of wounded men butchered, and nurses cut to ribbons. The nurse was frantic. She must know the worst.

In the hospital was an officer very ill with typhoid fever. She knew he understood Spanish. Only in a matter of life or death would she disturb him, but this was obviously a matter of life or death. She led the Cuban woman to his bedside, and there the story was repeated. The officer listened intently. The nurse held her breath. The Cuban ceased. The sick man turned his head on the pillows.

"She says," he whispered feebly, "she says the stripes in your pink shirt waist have run, and she doesn't know what to do with it."—Washington Star.

Mercly a Feeler.

"No, I thank you. I prefer to stand."

The stout woman who was standing up in the crowded car looked straight ahead of her as she made this remark.

"I didn't hear anybody offering me a seat," she said, still looking straight at the front end of the car, "but I took it for granted somebody had done it."

Six men slowly rose up.

"No, I thank you," she said, without looking at any of them. "I've been standing for fifteen minutes. It won't hurt me to keep it up a little longer. I get off at the next crossing."

Then six men sat down again, much relieved.

She had overestimated them.

Sweden is building a new navy. Its sixth ship of the new type, the Niord, is just receiving its guns and final equipment. It is a coast defence vessel of 3,500 tons.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Light Summer Fabrics---The New Purse---How to Wash Your Face---Aunt Euphemia---Advice to Mothers, Etc.

Light Summer Fabrics.

Very thin summer taxtiles will again be made up without lining, giving the wearer an opportunity to make any number of effective changes in the low-cut under-waist and skirt, or princesse slip or silk, lawn, or light-weight sateens. Batiste, grass linen, India muslin, French organdie, grenadine, sheer silky nun's veiling, and bishop lawns with crossing bars of lace insertion and tucked and frilled bands of muslin will all be made up in this airy fashion, and the embroidered dresses will be worn with sashes and neck trimmings to match.

The New Purse.

At last woman has a place for her handkerchief! The new purse is five inches across the top and six inches deep. It is made of silver wire mesh and has two compartments, one for small change, the other for the handkerchief. The purses are finished with a metal fringe and fastened to a fine chain with a ring to be worn on the finger. Some chains are made to hang on the arm. Gate purses have disappeared. They are too bulky to slip in dress fronts, now that the blouse is being displaced by the tight fitting corsage.

How to Wash Your Face.

Telling girls "How to be Pretty Though Plain," Mrs. Humphrey, in the Ladies' Home Journal, guarantees any girl a good complexion who will wash her face every night and morning, and twice a day besides, according to her directions: "The water must not be quite cold in winter, and soap should be used but once a day. The fingers are better than any sponge or glove or flannel, and they should be used as the masseuse uses hers, pressing them firmly but gently into the skin, and passing them two or three times over every inch of the face. More particular pains should be devoted to the corners, where dust is always liable to lodge, around the eyes, nose and mouth. If a washcloth is used it should be of the softest and finest, and plenty of water should be applied after the soap so as to wash it all away. The drying process should be equally thorough and effectual, a hurried rub opening the way to all sorts of roughnesses and chappings. Not one girl in twenty knows how to wash her face, and that is the reason why massage flourishes. It thoroughly cleanses."

Aunt Euphemia.

One of the most interesting figures at Mount Vernon is Aunt Euphemia, an old colored retainer, who sits beside an ancient loom or a spinning wheel of the last century, and furnishes a picture that is sketched as often as any scene about the place. She is a striking character, a tall, spare, straight figure, and ebony face, with expressive features, and when she sits at the loom with a white turban, a checked gingham apron, one would think that time had slipped back a century.

Aunt 'Phemy has been a spinner and a weaver all her life, and knows her business, although her age is beginning to affect her speed and skill. She devotes most of her time to weaving rag carpets, and several of the rooms at Mount Vernon are carpeted with her handiwork. The loom she uses is a large clumsy machine, standing in one of the little outbuildings, the same that in Washington's time was used for spinning and weaving purposes, and about two years ago was restored by contributions from the school children of St. Paul.

The loom itself is believed to have occupied in Washington's time the very place where it now stands, but when Augustine Washington died the spinning wheel and other appurtenances were sold to the late Ben. Perley Moore, who carried it to his quaint and historic home at Indian Hill, Mass., where he had a large collection of colonial relics. After his death the collection was returned to Mount Vernon. —Chicago Record.

Advice to Mothers.

A great doctor once remarked that bad ventilation deforms more children and destroys more health than accidents or plague. Baby should never be put to sleep in bed or perambulator with the head under the bed clothing, to inhale the air already breathed and further contaminated by exhalations from the skin. "You are smothering the life out of your child's lungs," an anxious mother was told not long ago. "How would you like to drink the water you wash in? Well, when you cover your baby's head up you force him to use air that is just as bad and just as impure." Never frighten your little ones into obedience with foolish threats. Many a timid, shrinking and cowardly man has to thank the experience of his nursery days for this defect in his constitution. It is wicked and cruel to tell a child that if he is naughty the black man will take him away, or something equally terrifying, as foolish nurses and careless mothers have learned to their cost. Small wonder if the child, whose susceptible mind has been tainted with stories of the supernatural, grows up a helpless, cowardly specimen of humanity, unfit to fight the battle of life. "When a baby screams at night," says an authority on the subject, "you may be sure that one of three things is the matter with him—a pain, a pin or a passion. If it is the former, put a teaspoonful of lime in a little milk and give it to him; then hunt for the pin. But if he has been sufficiently and properly fed at his usual meal time, don't be troubled about his being hungry. Put down the howling to natural or inherited or acquired habit, and get through the night as best you can."—Philadelphia Times.

Homemade Corsets.

A pair of high class corsets as a permanent investment will pay sure dividends in the shape of copies "just as good," or even prettier. It is not necessary to rip them apart. Lay one-half, free from the lacing, upon a table and cut pieces of paper "by the eye" slightly larger than each section. Then pin the papers upon the model, and with a pencil feel for the seam, and mark it. This line must be cut, so as to leave a perfect pattern.

Allow for each seam half an inch when cutting out the silk or batiste, so as to lap and turn in. Strap the seams like those of a coat, making smooth edges and laying the pattern from time to time upon each part as a guide when basting together.

Two side steels, two front ones and four narrow ones for the back, must be bought. Be sure to measure the length before buying. Three yards of whalebone, at twenty-five cents a yard, a piece of bone casing, a quarter of a yard of heavy muslin for the pockets covering the steels, two yards of narrow lace beading, three yards of baby ribbon, a pair of silk laces and some narrow embroidery of edging will be required for a very dainty pair of stays. The eyelets can be put in while you wait, at any corset maker's, for about fifteen cents.

Wash silk, pongee or silk striped gingham is cool and delightful for the coming warm days. Brocade and taffeta, of which a yard is enough, if not too narrow, makes handsome, serviceable corsets.

A bride-to-be has concocted "dreams" for the envy of her girl friends out of left over pieces. A white pair, made from bits of the wedding gown, and embroidered with marguerites; a pongee pair trimmed with ecru lace, to wear with a petticoat of the same, and an Empire corset, made of inch wide satin ribbon, to be worn under a tea gown, are driving a limited number to go and do likewise.

A pair of corsets, eleven inches long at the front and sides and twelve in the back, made of inexpensive silk, possibly a remnant, with pretty trimmings and good accessories, costs about three dollars.—New York Herald.

The Austrian Empress and "Black Devil."

The unknown author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" tells many interesting anecdotes of Elizabeth's wonderful power over horses, of which we quote the following:

"'Black Devil, was a vicious, coal-black stallion which no one was able to control. For six months his grooms had been afraid of him and had fed him from buckets fastened to long poles. This is how the Austrian Empress entered his box and subdued him:

"Without a moment's hesitation, and disregarding the exclamations of horror from the onlookers, Elizabeth walked deliberately to the box, and chirruping in a peculiar manner to its occupant, she drew back the bolt and coolly entered. Those present held their breath, expecting every moment to see the dauntless woman trampled upon and torn to pieces. No such thing, however, happened. At first the startled beast snorted and laid back its ears, but soon the great fiery eyes softened and grew tender, and the Empress was suffered to pat the dilated nostrils and arched neck.

"'Come here!' she called out to me; 'he is as gentle as a lamb, poor old boy, but he is bad need of a brushing-up.'

"Where she had gone self-respect forbade me to refuse to follow, so I promptly obeyed her command. Between us we polished up 'Black Devil,' and ultimately left him whinnying with fond gratitude, a vanquished tyrant. So astonished was the Count, and so relieved also at finding that no accident had happened, that he craved permission to present the dusky beauty to her Majesty. The gift was accepted, but it took a long time before the four-footed 'Devil' could be induced to endure the presence of a man near him, and we had all the work we could do in attending personally to his demoniacal needs. However, the Empress ended by obtaining such good mastery over him that he used to follow her about like a dog in the park and grounds of Godollo."

Fads and Fancies.

Black taffeta blouse waists are worn with white cloth skirts in Paris.

Masses of tulle in one, two, or three colors are piled on countless new hat-shapes.

Applique trimmings are to be seen to a great extent, and in both lace and embroideries.

Royal, Roman, iris, mourning-glory, silver, marine, army, corn-flower, and lobella are among the varied shades in blue that are popular this season.

All sorts of fanciful open-fronted jackets and basque-bodices are to prevail this summer, and the dainty, sleeveless blouse vests, tucked and lace-edged pinafores, and shirtwaists provided to wear with them cannot be counted.

Very pretty petticoats are made of plain satins cut with a circular flounce which is nearly covered with rows of black velvet ribbon an inch or more wide, alternating with three rows of black and white velvet ribbon of the narrowest width.

Every woman wants a black skirt to wear with separate waists, and what to get seems to be a puzzle, now that satin is not so fashionable. Moire, which has no gloss, seems to be the latest fancy in Paris, and the skirt is made with a tunic overdress edged around with a band of black velvet.

A very old fashion is revived in making the overskirt and portions of the bodice of one material, and the underdress and additional parts of the waist and sleeves of another. This gives the dressmaker an opportunity to make some novel and pretty color-combinations. The style is an economical one as short lengths can be effectively utilized.

The shapely little mutton-leg sleeve, so easily fashioned and so graceful in its present modified style, still continues to divide honors with the close coat shapes, open or slashed on the shoulder, tucked, strap-finished, and with many other fanciful arrangements. Novel and varied styles in these pretty sleeves appear upon almost all of the dressy tailor gowns.

Holland's Men of "Butter and Eggs."

When Philip the Second debated the question of coercing with fire and sword the Dutchman who did not like the Spanish Inquisition of taxes, which they themselves did not vote, the Duke of Alva counselled violent measures, for in his eyes the rebels were only "men of butter." Nevertheless he found that these men so fond of cows and hens could hold his veterans at bay, finally overcome them in the field, and after eighty years leave poor Spain "a broken-backed tiger."

Indeed, in time of war country folk with baskets of eggs and butter excited no suspicion even to alert sentinels. Taking advantage of this fact, Sir Francis Vere determined to recapture from the Spaniards the Zutphen sconces, or forts, by a strategem. In 1591 he picked out some lusty and handsome young soldiers and dressed most of them like the Gelderland egg-women, and the rest as boers. With bundles of vegetables, baskets of eggs and butter, but also with daggers and pistols inside their clothes, they were ferried across the river by twos and threes. They sat near the gate of the fort, being already at the break of day, chatting and gesticulating, as if in some tremendous argument about the rise or fall of market prices. Then, according to arrangement, Vere sent some cavalry forward, as if approaching, and the pretended country people ran in feigned terror toward the fort. The gates were at once thrown open to receive them. They all streamed in, threw off their disguises, and in a few minutes were in possession of the forts of the town, where the gallant Sir Philip Sidney afterwards lost his life—by being more rash and less shrewd than the veteran Vere.—Harper's Bazar.

Feminine Military Knowledge.

The tall girl was plainly the guide, philosopher and friend of the short girl, who asked so many questions about matters military. The place was Madison Square Garden and the time was a recent afternoon, matinee time at the big military show.

"You're just great, Maggie," said the short girl enthusiastically. "How ever do you tell the cavalry and the dragoons apart? I'm sure I never could learn."

"Oh, Phil is in the National Guard, you know," said the tall girl coldly and with a superior air.

Just then there was a roll of drums, and in marched the cadets of the Hamilton and Berkeley schools, some of them little fellows of not more than ten years old.

"Oh, ain't they just 'cute!' exclaimed the short girl, clapping her hands. "Who are they, Maggie? Who are the canny little chaps?"

Maggie glanced knowingly at her programme and coldly replied, to the profitable enlightenment of her inquisitive little neighbor: "They—oh, they must be the Thirteenth Infantry."—New York Mail and Express.

Cromwellian Heirlooms.

In family heirlooms there is no one in New York richer than Mrs. May Banks-Stacey, who traces her ancestry back to Oliver Cromwell, the great Protector. Mrs. Stacey's Cromwell blood comes through her grandmother, Henrietta Maria Cromwell, whose father was fourth in descent from Oliver.

The most valued of Mrs. Stacey's possessions is a topaz of remarkable brilliancy which was worn by Oliver Cromwell in his knee buckle. This stone is set in a ring of antique design, and is being kept by Mrs. Stacey for her son, Cromwell Stacey, a young lieutenant of the Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A., who now is in the mountains of Porto Rico.

A curious thing which has come down to Mrs. Stacey is a bracelet the band of which is made entirely of the hair of four generations of Cromwells, including some from the head of the great Protector. This hair is marvelously woven in patterns so fine and intricate that one wonders how it was accomplished. The bracelet is fastened by a heavy gold clasp of quaint workmanship.—New York Press.

Preserving Order in the Philippines.

There would be no need of a large army to preserve order in the Philippine Islands. In 1851 the Spaniards only had seven battalions of infantry, two squadrons of lancers and about 1,000 artillerymen. The latter, and the sergeants of the other troops, were Spaniards, the others natives. This force was kept in Manila. Cavite was garrisoned by the navy, and the rural districts had a native police under Spanish officers. This army was large enough until the Spanish-French expedition to Cochin-China caused new battalions of infantry to be raised for foreign service. Subsequently Spanish misgovernment and over heavy taxation made the natives rebellious; and then came the supposed need of more troops. What was really needed was justice, official honesty and moderate taxation.—The Independent.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 4

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

A Modern Department Store,

10,000 SQUARE FEET.

The following first-class lines are obtainable in Centre county only at The Racket,

Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods.

"Botany Mills" Novelties in Dress Goods.

Vantine Silks, exclusive patterns

"Centemerie" Kid Gloves.

Her Majesty Corsets.

Cordette—(Interlining.)

"Empress" Teas and Coffees.

National Standard 10c Sheet Music.

The list is not nearly complete, but enough to show U that The Racket is a unique store in this county and worthy of Ur patronage.

No matter where U go. whether in city or town, U will find the above lines only in the leading stores, and this fact should prove to U that The Racket is Bellefonte's leading store. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We see some of our industrious folks making garden; true the season is at hand, and we have a full line of tools suitable for doing such work.

Shovels, Rakes, Hoes, etc., etc.

We also handle

Poultry Wire

In the different widths. In fact our stock of Hardware in general is more complete than ever.

We will also be glad to give information or get prices on any article pertaining to this line not usually kept in the general trade.

Wolf & Crawford.

Mountain Fires.

Sunday and Monday the Seven mountains and Nittany mountain on both sides of the valley, were burning fiercely. On Monday the fire gained considerable headway on Nittany mountain east of Centre Hall. An east wind carried the smoke over the valley. It was so thick and heavy that lamps had to be lighted at five o'clock. It was almost impossible to see one square away, and every one complained of smarting eyes. The strong east wind was bringing the fire up the mountain towards Centre Hall when a terrific thunder storm came up and a thorough drenching cleared the atmosphere. The last month was dry, and the mountains were in prime shape for a forest fire to make great progress. The heavy rain stopped the further progress of the fire.

Grange Notes.

Progress Grange, Centre Hall, will dedicate its new Hall on Saturday, June 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m. A dinner at 5 o'clock p. m., and a festival in the evening. The entire ceremony will be open to the public and will be a grand affair.

The Grange at Centre Hall is incorporated and its property is owned by the membership in common. The title is perpetual in the organization.

The County Grange conducts an insurance company that carries risks for its members amounting to $2,800,000.

Of the twenty Subordinate Granges in the county twelve own their own halls, and all the others have comfortable homes rented.

After Oil.

The Howard *Hustler* reports that Martin Gates is trying to organize a company with $3,000 capital to drill for oil on his farm near Mt. Eagle. It will be remembered that some time ago while digging a well at that place the workmen struck what they supposed to be a good flow of oil.

Fresh Meat.

Ishler's meat wagon will be in Centre Hall regularly each Tuesday and Saturday morning, with strictly fresh and first-class beef, and also veal when obtainable, and at satisfactory prices. All meat offered guaranteed as above, and no pains spared to merit a share of the public patronage.

2t George Ishler.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Criminal and Civil List Disposed of during April Term.

Last Thursday morning when court convened at Bellefonte, the case on trial was that of O. J. Sherman and J. D. McKinney, charged with embezzlement by J. M. Bunnell, of Philipsburg. They plead guilty.

Com. vs. Geo. C. Pifer, indicted for false pretense; prosecutor A. W. Oliver. The prosecutor lives near Graysville, Huntingdon Co., and met this defendant at a Mr. Fye's sale in Ferguson twp., near State College, early in 1897, and the prosecutor was informed that the defendant was anxious to buy some horses, and some time afterwards the defendant's brother, W. H. Pifer, came from Clinton and looked at Mr. Oliver's horses, after which the defendant wrote Mr. Oliver to meet him at Lemont on March 16, 1897, with the horses, at which place the defendant gave Mr. Oliver his note for $190, at one year after date payable at the First National Bank of Bellefonte, for two of the horses, and represented to Mr. Oliver that he was the owner of a large farm in Porter twp., Clinton Co., and did not owe a dollar. At the close of Com. testimony, on motion of defendant's counsel, the Court held that there could be no conviction as the case was barred by the statutes of limitations, the prosecution not having been instituted in time. Verdict not guilty and the defendant to pay all costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Clair Rupert and Leo Reardon, indicted for malicious mischief and throwing stones, prosecutor Geo. Spangler. This case is from near Eagleville, and the defendants, who are boys 10 and 13 years of age, were prosecuted for stoning the house of a Mr. Strawcutter and hitting Mr. Spangler's 6-year-old son on the head with a stone, injuring him to such an extent that he could not be in attendance at court. Verdict not guilty but the defendants to pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor one-third.

Com. vs. Blanche Twohey, indicted for fornication and open lewdness, prosecutor Harry Simler, policeman from Philipsburg. Verdict not guilty and the county to pay costs.

Com. vs. Frank Rockey, betrayal; prosecutrix Minnie Rachau. This case is from near Zion; verdict not guilty and the defendant to pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutrix one-third. The following civil cases were then taken up:

Dr. S. F. Nevling vs. overseer of the poor of Burnside twp. This case grows out of medical services rendered to Thomas Smoke's family, who were charges of the defendant's township in 1892. There was some question for some time whether this family would eventually be settled on Burnside twp. Centre Co., or West Keating twp., Clinton Co. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $16.50.

Dr. E. S. Dorworth vs. the poor district of Milesburg Boro. This case is brought to recover for medical services rendered Mrs. Adolph Franks in 1897. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $11.20.

Jas. A. Wilson, use of W. M. Cronister, now use of Wm. A. Ishler vs. O. G. Ammerman, administrator of etc., of Eliza Ammerman, dec'd, and John Ammerman; verdict in favor of use plaintiff for $268.87.

W. H. Musser, guardian, use of Lida L. Gregg vs. Harry R. Curtin, deceased. Three cases; one case settled; judgment confessed by the defendant in the other two cases in favor of plaintiff for $657.00.

W. H. Musser, guardian, use of Fannie B. Gregg (now Brown) vs. Harry R. Curtin, executor of, etc., of John Curtin, dec'd. The defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $657.00.

Caroline E. Rhone vs. Budd Thompson, Dr. J. A. Thompson and Alexander Cheney, executors of, etc., of John I. Thompson, dec'd., with notice to Budd Thompson and all terre tenants. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000.00, with interest from the second day of June, 1898, and an attorney's commission of $500.

Winfield T. Summers vs. Israel Kauffman, adm'r of etc., of Michael Fishburn, dec'd. This was brought to recover wages for manuel labor rendered Michael Fishburn during his life time. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $425.

The following criminal cases were tried by the court without a jury:

Com. vs. Frederick A. Washburn, charged with desertion, prosecutrix Mrs. Kate Washburn. The prosecutrix and defendant were married at Philipsburg in Dec., 1894, and later he deserted her; the court ordered the defendant pay the costs, $8 per month, and security in the sum of $500 for carrying out the decree.

Com. vs. J. W. Coder, charged with desertion, prosecutrix Bridget Coder. This case is from Liberty twp.; the prosecutrix and defendant were married in Dec. 1897, and the wife was deserted early in 1898, since which time the prosecutrix has been receiving aid from the poor district; the court made a like order as in the preceding case.

Com. vs. Frank Harnish, charged with desertion, prosecutrix Annie Harnish. They were married some time in March, 1898, and the husband deserted in Sept. 1898. After hearing the case the court ordered and decreed that the defendant pay the costs of prosecution and pay his wife the sum of $4 per month towards her support, and give bond for $300.

C. L. Gramley, ex'r of, etc., of W. Bierly, dec'd, vs. Martha Long and Jesse Long. This suit is brought to recover for corn and potatoes on the farm now owned by Martha Long; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $50, subject to the question of law reserved by the court.

Other criminal cases docketed to April sessions were disposed of as follows:

Com. vs. Horace Hunter, betrayal; prosecutrix Nancy Bailey; settled.

Com. vs. Clarence Heverly; betrayal; prosecutrix Cora McKinley; settled.

Com. vs. Charles L. Austin; betrayal; prosecutrix Bessie Toner; settled.

Com. vs. Mary C. Heis, committed to asylum before court.

Com. vs. John Meyers and Joseph Miller, charge larceny; prosecutor Jos. Packer; settled.

Com. vs. Frank Wallace, betrayal; prosecutrix Martha Parsons; settled.

Com. vs. Philip Gers, betrayal; prosecutrix Louisa Henry; settled.

Com. vs. Arthur Yandes, betrayal; prosecutrix Edith Gardner; continued to August sessions.

Com. vs. Roland E. Hockman, betrayal; prosecutrix Emma Jamison; settled.

Com. vs. Charles Houser, assault and battery; prosecutor Isaac Thompson; settled.

Com. vs. James Nolan, embezzlement; prosecutor M. H. Davidson.

Com. vs. Chas. Hoy, betrayal; prosecutrix Bertha Shaffer; settled.

Com. vs. Willis Witherite, betrayal; prosecutrix May Estright; continued.

Com. vs. Jos. Markle, desertion; prosecutrix Amanda Markle; continued.

Com. vs. B. F. Smith, forgery; prosecutor G. E Homan; settled.

Com. vs. John and Reuben Frantz, arson; prosecutor Christian Sharrer; continued.

Com. vs. Samuel Frantz, surety of the peace; prosecutor Christian Sharrer; continued.

Com. vs. Samuel Frantz, aiding and abetting arson; prosecutor Christian Sharrer; continued.

Com. vs. Jacob Auman, larceny; prosecutor Chas. Auman; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Bertha Jamison, larceny; prosecutor Chas. Auman; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Benj. Shaffer; desertion; prosecutrix Lizzie Shaffer; settled.

Com. vs. Harry Wyle, assault and battery; prosecutor Fred Auman; settled.

Com. vs. Hiram Blowers, betrayal; prosecutrix Catharine Cunningham; continued.

Com. vs. Frank Watson, betrayal; prosecutrix Ada Wilkins; true bill.

Court convened on Monday morning, and after hearing petitions Judge Love sentenced those convicted last week. O. J. Sherman and J. D. McKinney were sentenced to pay costs, a fine of $50, and be imprisoned in county jail one year and two months.

Wm. Gomer, costs $1 fine and one year in county jail.

The first case taken up was D. H. Bean vs. D. T. Cowher and G. W. Cowher, on note for $75. Verdict for plaintiff for $101.17.

First National Bank of Bellefonte vs. A. M. McClain and Isaac Thomas, on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $308.

Minnie Brew vs. admrs. of G. W. Jackson. Verdict for plaintiff for $3285.

John P. Harris, trustee Wm. A. Thomas estate, vs. Joseph Sellers. Settled.

Chas. K. McCafferty vs. Lancashire Insurance Co. Settled.

Julia L. Hale vs. Chas. Ammerman. Discontinued.

A Queer Case Tried.

A peculiar case was before the Mifflin county court. Jeff. Mort and his son, James, were charged by William Yohn with disturbing a religious meeting. The plea of the defense was that the new sect, that worshiped in Atkinson's Mills, had caused a disturbance in the family of Jeff. Mort (now 75 years old) and had nearly separated him and his wife.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the charge of disturbing the meeting, but divided the costs between the plaintiff and defendants. This is supposed to have virtually meant that there were aggravating circumstances connected with both sides of the case.

Improving the Place.

What is known as the Confer farm on the pike near the top of the Seven mountains, having come into possession of Wm. J. Thompson's estate by ejectment proceedings, has been leased for a term of years by E. M. Huyett of this place, who has placed thereon Daniel Slotman as manager. Mr. Huyett being of a disposition to have all his belongings in No. 1 condition, is making needed improvements upon the property in a score of items besides adding a 'phone.

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg via P. R. R

On account of the unveiling of the Hartranft Monument at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11, and 12, and will be good to return until May 13, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. apr27-2t

GRAMLEY RE-ELECTED.

Chosen Superintendent of Schools by a Nice Majority.

The school directors settled the contest for county superintendent be re-electing Prof. C. L. Gramley, by a nice majority.

The convention convened in the court house at Bellefonte on Tuesday at half-past twelve o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Prof. C. L. Gramley, and Hon. C. T. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, was elected president, with H. C. Quigley, Esq., of Bellefonte, Dr. George S. Frank, of Millheim, as secretaries.

The roll call showed 176 delegates present with very few absentees.

John A. Daley, of Curtin township, moved that the county superintendent's salary for the next three years be fixed at $1500 per year. D. F. Fortney Esq., of Bellefonte, offered an amendment making it $1800. The amendment was voted down overwhelmingly and the original motion carried.

G. W. Reese, of Bellefonte, offered the following resolution which was unanimously passed:

Resolved. That great injustice would be done the school children of our state if the Governor reduces the annual appropriation to the public schools.

Nominations for county superintendent for the ensuing three years was next in order.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., nominated Prof. C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, the present incumbent; W. C. Heinle, Esq., named A. Reist Rutt, of Bellefonte; George S. Frank nominated Prof. H. C. Rothrock, of Millheim.

G. W. Reese arose and withdrew the name of Prof. Rutt, and the vote was called for.

The roll call resulted, C. L. Gramley 123, H. C. Rothrock 53. The president therefore declared C. L. Gramley the choice of the convention for the ensuing term.

Mr. Gramley in a neat speech thanked the convention for the honor conferred and promised to do his best to serve the schools faithfully in the future as he has in the past.

Working Across the Valley.

The new Commercial telephone lines are now extended across the valley to Potters Mills, Tusseyville, Colyer, and Huyett's mill in the Seven mountains. Phones have been placed in Carson's store, Reish's hotel and Alex. McCoy's residence at Potters Mills. S. M. Swartz and W. F. Rockey at Tusseyville have instruments, while Colyer and two of E. M. Huyett's mills above Colyer and Potters Mills will be connected. Only four or five 'phones have been placed in Centre Hall, but the rest will go in as soon as the exchange is fitted up to handle the business. The switch board was shipped from Chicago, and as it is expected at any time, the company will be prompt in getting it to work to accommodate their patrons. It is supposed that there will be about twenty instruments in Centre Hall, and along with the surrounding country the exchange will have about fifty or sixty phones. The switch board will have capacity for fifty lines.

Illegal Fishing Fiends.

We are informed by reliable parties that live in the 7 Mts., that persons have been fishing the trout streams in narrows below Garrity's before the legal time and that along the main run there was a complete path beaten in the snow by fishing before opening of the trout season. These violators of law and decency are supposed to hail from Mifflin county and we know that dynamite is occasionally used. Whoever the guilty ones may be, regardless as to where from, if anyone knowing their names, will report same, we will see that the proper officials take them in hand for prosecution, allowing parties furnishing the evidence to convict, one half the fine.

Singular Accident.

William Kidder, a carpenter at Madisonburg, met with a singular accident last Wednesday, while working on the house of Mr. Fullmer in that place. Kidder slipped in some manner, and in falling he struck his hand against his hatchet, almost cutting it off. It is feared that the unfortunate man's arm will have to be amputated in order to save his life.

Was Drying Up.

During the month of April there was only a slight rainfall, and the long continued drought began to be in evidence on the vegitation. It was broken on Monday evening by a heavy rainfall, which was long-wished for by every one. Nature got a new start, and the fields and grass which showed some signs of drying up were given another lapse.

List of Letters.

The following is the list of letters uncalled for in the Centre Hall postoffice: Nicholas Fox, O. A. Lewis, I. H. Zong 3, I. H. Young, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Gertie Sunday, Mrs. H. N. Smith.

Buying Horses.

Daniel Aherns, from New York, a horse dealer, has been in the valley the last week buying horses. He will ship a car load in a few days. The valley is all right either way in selling or buying horses.

AFTER YOUR HOUSE IS CLEANED

It has to be refitted more or less. We suggest a few things and quote you bargain prices.

Curtain Poles, 10, 16 and 24c.

Brass Stair Rods, 80c. per doz., worth $1.00.

Stair Buttons, 1c. a piece.

Lace Curtains, 48c. to $1.75 per pair.

Window Shades, on patent rollers, complete, 10, 14, 22, 30, 48, and 50c.

French Plate Mirrors, $1.45 and $1.85.

Framed Pictures, 20, 50, 65, 98c. and $1.50.

Wall Pockets, 15 and 24c.

Nice clean odorless Feathers, 65c. worth 75c. per lb.

We carry the very latest things in Ladies' Ties, Belts, etc.

Belts, 10 to 40c.

Sash or Belt Buckles, 10, 19, 25 and 50c.

Beauty Pins, 1c. each.

Ladies' Neck Ties, 5 to 24c. Our great sellers are three styles of Chifton Ties at 24c.

Gem (means the best) Ice Cream Freezers, 4 qt. $2.25; 6 qt. $2.75.

Hammocks, 45c to $1.24.

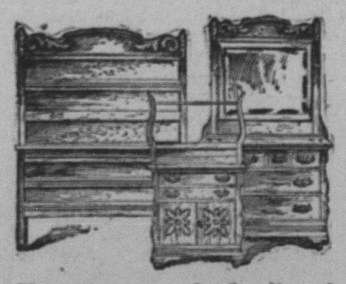
S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

We Still Sell Chamber Suits.....

At the Same Old Prices.

The raise in prices has not affected us



You want to see the fine line of

Couches and Rockers

we carry in stock.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Fell into the Fire.

Josiah Harmon, an aged resident of Rosecrans, Clinton county, met with a singular burning accident Friday. Some rubbish was being burned about the premises, and Mr. Harmon, who was assisting in the work, was taken with a fit of some kind and fell into the flames. His long whiskers were burned off and he was burned about the head and face.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

$1.19

Buys a fine Dress Shoe that sold at $1.37 to $1.59. This lot has Men's Buff, Calf and Veal Shoes, of different toes, "Dune" to "London."

For $1.90

You can have any $2.25 Men's Dress Shoe in the store. not excepting the Vesting Top Vici Kid.

$2.60

Gets you the finest Ladies' Kid Shoe ever retailed at that price. A Goodyear turn, silk-lined, as soft and easy on your foot as a stocking.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Golf and Yacht Caps, and Men's Crash and Mohair Hats, best styles, 25 and 50c.

Bran, Middlings and Spring Wheat Flour always on hand.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

We have just received a lot of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Prices 'Way Down.

COME AND SEE.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

HELLO!

Tell Your Neighbors About the

30 Golden Oak Chamber Suits

Just received at W. R. Brachbill's. They were bought at a sacrifice sale before the advance in prices. Now you get the prices.

A Solid Oak Suit, Large Beveled Plate Mirror, Double Top, price $12 75

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.